CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special carton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 204 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special carton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	18th Aug.	31st Aug
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	31st Aug.	14th Sept
Java Maru	J. Kojima	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

P. O. Box No. 3f55.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd September	MOREA x ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA x ..	15,825
7ht October..	CALEDONIA ..	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,962
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA X ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

* MOREA, NALDERA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.

X MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

8th September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MADURA ..	8,975
10th November	DOMALA ..	8,441
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILLINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

1st September .	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIANS PORTS.

6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
28th August.	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
31st ,, ..	BANDRA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st Sept.	VARSOVA	Busrah via. Karachi
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1236.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada.. ..	6,845	16 Aug	30 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata.. ..	[illegible]	26 Aug	9 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	4 Sept	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep	[illegible]
Kamakura Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	6,848	21 Sep	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved .... Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital .... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ... Fl. 75,000,000 .. £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRASCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan
Bandeong
Cheribon
Gorantolo
Macassar
Medan
Menado
Palembang
Pekalongan
Problinggo
Semarang
Soerabaia
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Post Box No. 876.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Intertst is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Chefoo
Colombo
Dairen
Foochow
Haiphong
Hamburg
Harbin
Hankew
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sungei Patani
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum ascerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,
Bandoeng,
Cheribon,
Djember,
Djocja,
Kota Radja,
Langsa,
Macassar,
Medan,
Padang,
Palembang,
Pekalongan,
Pontianak,
Semarang,
Soeraballa,
Solo,
Tebing Tinggi, (Delhi),
Tegal,
Telok Betong,
Tjilatiap,
Welteverden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. .. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, ...	,, 1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld., Martin & Co. Ld., Birla Bros. Ld.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java-, Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN—CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

HYPNOTISM

Personal Magnetism,
With Power,
Nerve Force——
Call it what you will——

Is the intangible power that controls human destiny, It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details

ADDRESS:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnovelly, S. India. 2130

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION
ROMANIC AND THRILLING INCIDENTS START TO FINISH

THE MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL DARBAR

BY DHIRENDRA NATH PAUL

Author of the Mysteries of Mogul Court, Hindu Philosophy &c.

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 8 PARTS.

Each Part Ans. 12. Postage Ans. four only. Concession—If you advance Rs. 5/- at a time, you will get the whole book (8 parts) Post free

THREE PARTS OUT

It was not long ago that our Mysteries of the Mogul Court had seen the light of day. It is chiefly based on the principal events during the reign of Emperor Jahangir, but this book **The Mysteries of the Mogul Darbar** is replete with mysteris that occurred during the reign of Emperor Sha Jahan. The Empress Nurjahan at the time of the Jahangir was the lady paramount and exercised unrestrained influence throughout the Empire. The reader would find now what inhuman actions did Roshenara the daughter of Emperor Sha Jahan commit only to become the second Nurjahan.

No one has yet made an attempt to place before the public the Mysteries,—secret conspiracies—private and public execution,—deep laid plots, horrible hair spliting incidents—withem the thousand of labyrinths; secret passages, rooms, doors and windows in the celestial palaces of the great Mogul, and also undreamt of luxuries, and pleasures,—the flow of the vast wealth quite unimaginable. The Unique book being a Historical Romance will give flesh and blood to this skeleton and place the Mogul Emperors, their great Begums and their innumerable Bandis together with the great Amirs, Omraos, Mansabdars and Rajput Rajas in their living forms. Please enlist your name early.

DATTA BOSE & Co., BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS.
29, Durga Charan Mittra Street, CALCUTTA.

E. October '21., S.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Gujarati experienced GRADUATE for tuition at Ghatkopar from 7 to 8 a.m. Apply Post Office Box No. 401, Bombay.
A 4742

WANTED—TYPIST with good speed. Apply immediately: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Krishna Building (opposite Empire Theatre).
A R14161

SALARY Rs. 100—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—An UPPER SUBORDINATE with experience of Water-Works management to take charge of Water-Works and Public Works Branch of the Municipality. Salary Rs. 150—10—200, plus Cycle Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The post if permanent and pensionable. Selected candidates will have to join at once and be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 20th September, 1922. W. B. LAKHE, President, Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P. Dated Raipur, the 25th August, 1922.
A 14164

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young M. A. Experienced as Private Secretary to Executive Councillor, and Professor in two Universities. Excellent References. Please apply Box No. 8485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4715

SITUATION WANTED by an expert CUTTER-MASTER, diploma-holder of Calcutta, has 5 years' experience in up-to-date cutting knows, C. P. G. system of "Tailor and cutter academy of London." Apply to Box No. 8491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4735

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS at Vile Parle. Apply to G. B. KESKAR, near Gosavi's Chawl, Vile Parle.
C R4741

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4722

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO LET—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, BLOCK and ROOMS in a new building, just completed, Gwalia Tank Road, opposite Cumballa P. O. WASSIAWAL ASSMAL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple Gate Chowpati.
C R4720

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

BARGAIN—Surplus two-seater offered, first reasonable offer accepted, insurance policy goes with Car. Apply Box No. 8492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4739

BOOKS AND STAMPS

SECRET OF SUCCESS—A BOOK of 94 pages useful reading matter for annas eight post free. Indian Academy of Commerce, Surat.
L R4733

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

LOST AND FOUND.

PROPERTY LOST—Left in Taxi, picked up at Apollo Pier Stand, evening 17th inst., two books in paper parcel. Finder returning same to "XY" care of "Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.
PB R4705

FINANCIAL.

READY—Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to be advanced against sound properties in Bombay. "ASHAQUE", c/o E. P. PESTONJI & CO., Luhar Chawl.
B R4734

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS and SHAHNAMAH, 600 years old. Apply Box No. 8490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4732

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES. Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and dupiicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4557

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately competent WAITERS for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant. Salary according to experience. Apply personally to the MANAGER or SECRETARY, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
C14157

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Devlali at the following reduced fares:—

	NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class	Rs. 27/8/0.	Rs. 26/9/0
2nd class	Rs. 13/11/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

B, B. & C, I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be revised on and from the 1st September, 1922.

The following are the important changes:—

(1) The Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 16 hours instead of 15 hours, arriving Delhi at 20-45.

The Up Peshawar Mail will leave Delhi at 8-45 as at present and arrive Bombay (Colaba) at 13-35 or 25 minutes earlier.

(3) An Express will run between Colaba and Delhi—leaving Colaba at 20-55 arriving Delhi 6-45 on the second morning. An Up Express will leave Delhi at 21 hours and arrive Colaba at 6-30 on the second morning.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 21-35; arrive Ahmedabad 11-20 and Viramgam at 13-35.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th August, 1922.
C14075

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

FOUNDATION WEEK

26TH AUGUST 1922 TO 2ND SEPT. 1922.

ENTIRELY YOUR OWN.

DON'T FAIL TO CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO ITS FUND.

REMEMBER

EVERY RUPEE GIVEN, SUPPORTS

THE INSTITUTION

FOR 5 MINUTES.

WHERE AND WHOM YOU CAN PAY.

(1) Superintendent, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, Bombay, No. 10.
(2) Shet Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
(3) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Lamington Road,
(4) The College Students who come to you with Tickets.

14140

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents:
TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
R4743

MOTOR LUNCH.

FOR SALE at Kodibag, Karwar, a MOTOR LAUNCH, 25 feet long with 10/12 H.-P. Engine, Cylinders of which are out of repair. For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar,
24th August, 1922.
C14163

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th September 1922, at 4 p.m. Standard Time), to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1922
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 4th day of September 1922, to MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Thursday the 28th day of September 1923, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.), and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered Address of the shareholders.
C14159

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PLAINTIFF—Vakil of Dewan Bahadur Seth Sumermul Umedmul.

DEFENDANT—Ramgopal Ladda, care of Hiralal Maheswari of Pali, carrying on business in Bombay.

CLAIM FOR RUPEES 70,000.

WHEREAS defendant Ramgopal does not wilfully accept the summons served on him and his whereabouts are not known under the orders of that Chief Court Raj Marwar Jodhpur you defendant Ramgopal are hereby asked to appear in the Chief Court on 13th September, 1922, the date of hearing for giving your reply in the case. Should you not appear on the said date ex-parte proceedings will take place and decree obtained and no further objections on your behalf shall be heard.

VAKIL OF DEWAN BAHADUR SETH
SUMERMUL UMEDMUL.
Proprietor of Gadmum Gumanmul, Bombay.
C14160

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Boribunder will be continued TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT SANTA CRUZ AND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, NEAR DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee of the immoveable properties hereunder mentioned and on account and at the risk of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, the mortgagor of the said properties, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgage deed dated 27th January, 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, on the premises.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 10th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Santa Cruz.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,106 square yards (one thousand one hundred and six) or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under the Survey numbers hereunder mentioned and bearing the following pot and entry numbers:—

Survey No. 99, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 942.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 3, Entry No. 944.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 4, Entry No. 945-946.
Survey No. 99, Pot No. 5, Entry No. 947.
Survey No. 98, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 939.
Survey No. 98, Pot No. 4, Entry No. 940.
Survey No. 97, Pot No. 11, Entry No. 935.
Survey No. 97, Pot No. 12, Entry No. 936.
Survey No. 58, Pot No. 1-2-3-4, Entry No. 468.
Survey No. 58, Pot No. 5-6-7, Entry No. 484.
Survey No. 44, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 365.
Survey No. 44, Pot No. 3, Entry No. 367.
Survey No. 43, Pot No. 1-6, Entry No. 364.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ennas Paula Garry, on or towards the South partly by the property of the mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, on or towards the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

Sale on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 6,737 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49-53-88, New No. B/11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1B/1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992, and bounded on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikhaji, on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tulsi Water Pipe and Road, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Agra Bank Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, chain, drilling machine, lathe, anchors, testing machine, water tanks, G. I. sheets, C. I. sheets, file scrapers, electric lamps, rubber scrap, old carpets, Dutch matting, empty oil casks and kerosine and mobile oil tins and acid jars and packing cases and casks, wire rope, tail shaft, prow, gun platform, gunpipes, etc.

Also old wire rope, anchors, pieces of anchors, fumigating boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, pile old furniture, ice boxes, settee bunks, writing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobe frame, lockers, tail end shaft, stove with brass funnel, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1922 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard and P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
"OIL."

Auction Sale of 22,820 Gallons Lubricating Cylinder Engine Oil (Motor Light Car for Ford Cars): 608 Lubricating Cylinder Engine Oil (Motor "B" for Lorries). 600 Oil Lubricating Machine Light; 284 Oil Lubricating Transformer for cooling Electric transformers; 176 gallons Turpentine, 130 gallons Linseed, 79 gallons Sperm and Mobil Oil.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust Grain Depot, "T" Shed, Tank Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the Office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH, WOODEN BATELLA AND BARGES.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of tht Indian Construction Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account of the concerned the following Launch and Barges:—

1 wooden Barge (Batella) Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61.00.
1 Steam Launch Registered No. 4189 Tonnage 10.85.
2 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5052 and 5667 Tonnage about 179 and 285 Kandies.

The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Bunder and are open for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29 August, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"Markandey Avtar"
OR
"SHIVA MAHIMA"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

TO-DAY

AND DURING THIS WEEK.

We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI. The most interesting story from the Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.

SHRI GANESH JANMA.

PRODUCED BY THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.

Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS, that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the tanks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.

A PICTURE THAT NO HINDOO SHOULD MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45. 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAMSHIPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. A. M. Jiwanji, the following:—

S. S. "Kilindini" with her tackle apparel and mast length 125'.5, breadth 23'.50, depth 12'7, gross tonnage 290.16, registered tonnage 128.58.

S S "Lanka" with her tackle apparel and mast length 117', breadth 22.50, depth 12.80, gross tonnage 230.84, registered tonnage 88.28.

S S "Kumarihami" with her tackle apparel and mast length 119.42, breadth 21.90, depth 71.82, gross tonnage 251.77, registered tonnage 135.95.

S S "Sarasvati" with her tackle apparel mast length 112, breadth 21.25, depath 11.75, gross tonnage 201.44 registered tonnage 73.77.

S S "Parvati" with her tackle apparel and and mast length 112, breath 21.25, depth 11.75, gross tonnage 205.45, registered tonnage 75.03.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The steamers are now lying in the Bombay harbour.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES COLOURED VELVET AND VELVETEEN AND SILKEN BORDERED BLACK VELVET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Blascheck), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. Sadashiv Rajaram Desai, of Moti Bazar, Bombay.

H B & C 858 742/47—6 cases each 21 pieces coloured Velvet 17/18 inches.
H B & C 648 33—1 case 20 pieces coloured Velveteen 21/22 inches.
H B & C 554 5006/7—2 cases each 80 pieces silk embroidered velvet, 22 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1922.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

FOR OFFICE USE
100 glazed sheets
NOTE PAPER SIZE
As. 2 per block
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

SHIRTS GLAZED
at Two Annas each.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30; 10 p. m.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in the Great Mystery Play
"NUMBER 99"
WELCOME RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
MAX LINDER
IN HIS LATEST SUPER-COMEDY
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER

THE EMPRESS

Owing to the extraordinary demand for this record breaking film we are compelled to show it for a few nights more.

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

The Great Picture, the World's Greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year.

THE KID
THE KID

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written, Produced and directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The Powerful Life Story of
KALIDAS
INDIAN DRAMA
Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay
on
Wednesday 30th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATVAKANSHA
and
Saturday 2nd September at 1922 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 3rd September 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

◆

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 26th.

Total in Sight	397,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	323,000
East Indian " "	124,000
American " "	1,811,000
Other " "	300,000
Total Sales	30,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	28,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	7,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	18,000
East Indian Afloat	[illegible],000
Total Afloat	82,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Aug. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		9,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		[illegible],000
Futures at New York Oct.	21	91—92
" " " Dec.	22	04—05
" " " Jan.	21	90—04
" " " May	21	96—09
Spot Cotton, at New York	22	25—25
" , at New Orleans	21	75—[illegible]
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21	50—62
" at New Orleans Jan.	21	47—00
Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		..
Demand Bills		10
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		5/8
Do. Foreign		1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London Aug. 26th.

Rentes 3%	59 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" 2 months hence	35 1/4
Quietly Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	13/4
" [illegible] day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	3
3 p/c. [illegible] to ultimo	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep Sellers	44/3
Australian 61 lbs. Aug. Sept. Sellers	50

Karachi barley 51 July paid.

Tone:—wheat afloat to U. K. 21,65,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/8
Hongkong	£118
National	£43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug-Sept value	£17
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept value.	£16
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug. Sept. Nominal	£19 1/4
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept Value	£8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. value	£17 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid buyers ..	£15 3/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	61 17/16
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£88—unchgd.	
Victory Bonds 4%	£87 3/4	"
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1/16	"
Consols 2 1/2%	£57 3/4	"
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37	"
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2	
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4	"
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£118 1/2	"

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	101/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	2[illegible]
Tone:—	[illegible]

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/9
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers	21/6
Tone:—	[illegible]

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

COTTON.

Aug. 28.

On Saturday 49 points and to-day 2 points were reported lower in New York futures. The market declined on prediction of rain in Texas and unfavourable financial condition in Europe and to Wall St. selling. Liverpool telegrams report that the Agricultural Bureau report is expected Bullish, and that the crop is deteriorating every day. We think market may go higher ultimately, and would be inclined to buy on all good breaks.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 485 and going down by half-a-rupee steadily advanced to Rs. 488 on buying by Jobbers and Bull Marwari operators, and after fluctuating ruled Rs. 487½ at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 487½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487 and touching Rs. 488 went down to Rs. 485 and closed steady at Rs. 487½ Fine M G Oomra September opened at Rs. 480 and immediately after the opening the Bull clique began to buy forcing up the prices to Rs. 487½. On selling by a Japanese firm at this level the prices eased to Rs. 484½ and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 486. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 434 and went up till Rs. 437 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 436½. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 358 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (4 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 28th.

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	487 1/2
F.G. Bengal	Dec./Jan.	35[illegible]
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	435 1/2
" "	Sept.	480 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April May	487
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	437
" "	Sept.	484

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th

Description.	Super	Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	381	365	345
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	485	465	495	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	505	490	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	485	470	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	535	525	515
Southerns	—	—	535	525	515

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 28th August 1922

Cotton	2 Bs
Wheat	1493 Cwts.
Linseed	1416 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	171 "
Poppyseed	21 "
Groundnuts	569 "
Castorseed	441 "
Rice	5865 "
Myrabollams	856 "
Cottonseed	2943 "
Mowraseed	180 "
Gram	350 "
Jowar	455 "
Masur	7 "
Barley	Nil
Bajra	996 "
Coal	1527 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 3/4
For Demand	37[illegible]
American Dollars	346
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	26[illegible]
Japan	165
Singapore	180

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	9 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bargis	57 0 0	8 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	..
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	89 0 0	—
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 12 0
Barley	42 0 0	—
Castorseed	58 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	35 0 0	5 3 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 0 6
Wheat, Aug—Sept.	9 0 0
Linseed, May	13 13 6
Linseed, Sept.	13 9 0

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

◆

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/1
Bars gold forward 27/1
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27/2
Bars silver ready 91/12
Bars silver 1st settlement 91/12
Bars silver 2nd settlement 92

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2
Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4
Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 377
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 397
Bank's buying D D Frcs 387
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Frcs 165½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Frcs 161
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 201
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 180
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 346
On London gold ready sh 92-2
On London silver ready d 35-4
On London silver forward d 35-4
Tone of silver—Uncertain, China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling
American Exchange dol. 4.46½
French Exchange Frcs 59.00
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs 62.10
Italian Exchange Liras 103-00
German Exchange Mrks 7500
Prague Exchange Krons 118

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1936 100/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed steady with several fluctuations The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

BANKS.

Imperial 1347/8, India 113, Tata Bank 15, Central 33/8 xd and Eastern 81

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2990, Alliance 320n, Apollo 73/12 Birla Mills 82/8, By Cotton 1100, By Dyeing 1480, Bradbury 1040, Century 777/8, Cent India 4850, Colaba Land 2280, Coorla 270, Crescent 505, Currimbhoy 2150, David 1955, Edw Sassoon 495, Elphiston 135, Fazulbhoy 1285, Gokak 240, Ind Bleaching 205, Ind Malwa 615 xd, Jamshed Mfg 440, Kastoorchand 850, Kohinoor 2605, Khatao 550, Madhavrao Scd 245, Mathuradas 800, Meyer Sassoon 310, New Sassoon 310, New Great 860, New City 700, Pabani 780, Pearls 1000, Phoenix 865, Planet 240, Shapurji 315, Simplex 745, Standard 2575, Swan 1115, Swadeshi 4900, Tata Mill 1120 and Vishnu Cotton 2425.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 490, B Burma 515, B Burma N I 142/8 Bt Burma pet 7, B Tramway 120, B Steam 215, Bundi Cement 39/8, Ind Cement 275, Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd 1180, New India 18/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord 56/4, Tata Iron Defd 185, Tata Iron N Defd 56/4, Tata Iron N Defd 180, Tata Hydro 810, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 7.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

◆

The decision of the Board of Directors in declaring a corner and fixing the maximum price of the Currimbhoy Mills shares at Rs. 2,175 and that of the David Mill shares at Rs. 1,975 has been severely criticised in some quarters, especially as last month the Directors had fixed the price of those shares for the purpose of giving a chance to the Bears to cover their sales. The Bears did not take that warning and instead of covering their sales they went on making fictitious sales with a view to depress the market. The Bulls had to buy these shares in self-defence and on Tuesday last the transactions in those shares were effected at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 higher than the rates fixed by the Board. The decision of the Board is regarded as manifestly unjust as the Bulls had bought several thousand shares of the Currimbhoy Mills at a price ranging from 2,300 to 2,500. In the case of the shares of the David Mills the Bulls paid anything between 2,000 to 2,200 per share and it is said that many prominent brokers have sold these shares to the Bull Syndicate. This fact is within the knowledge of the Board and yet the Board has fixed a much lower price than that which ruled in the bazaar on Tuesday last. We understand that the Bull Syndicate have decided in spite of the adverse decision of the Board to take delivery and make and recover payments under protest from their brokers. This would mean that the Bull Syndicate are prepared to take up the Currimbhoy and David Mills shares, the financing of which will involve about three crores of rupees.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	2	m 9 7 9 0a	26 1 24 8	2	m 2 10 8 18a	18 1 19 7
S.	3	m 9 55 9 53a	26 7 25 8	3	m 3 6 4 8a	17 11 18 11
M.	4	m 3 9 3 10a	27 10 27 4	4	m 9 6 9 33a	18 8 15 6
Tu.	5	m 4 6 4 0a	26 10 26 1	5	m 10 6 10 37a	19 3 17 2
W.	6	m 5 14 5 3a	26 0 25 0	6	m 11 24 11 47a	20 8 17 10
Th.	7	m 6 34 6 20a	25 7 2[illegible] 3	7	1 0a	20 6
F.	1	m 0 36 0 57a	29 1 29 10	1	m 6 36 7 9a	14 7 15 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

SHARE REPORTS.

◆

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1347/8
" Contributary	125		"		372/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	18%	113
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 10	15
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	"	£11
Eastern	£5	£10	"	"	81
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	68%	£115
Mercantile Bank of India A	£12 1/2	"	"	18%	£38/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	[illegible]
Dond-Baramati	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	104
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	65
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	39/8
Samankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	25
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	235
" Defd	40	40	"	45	118
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4	29/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	2990
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	320 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	73/12
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	82/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1100
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr	96	1480
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1040
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	777/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4850
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2280
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	270
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	505
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	2150
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1955
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1180 xd
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as.8	6
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	60	495
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	135
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1285
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	260	[illegible]
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	"	30	240
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	615
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	440
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	850
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	550
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17/8
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2605
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	8700
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	245
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	445
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	800
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800 N.
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	310
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7150
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	860
New City	100	100	"	60	700
Paban	250	250	"	90	780
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1000
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	109	865
Premier	100	100	May	"	140
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	240
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	270
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	[illegible]
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	315
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	809	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	745
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	320	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1115
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	4900
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1125
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	206	2425

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	6 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	2	785
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	120
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	30	810

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	490
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	515
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	142/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			"Mar-Oct.	as 3.	7
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 41/2%	215
Kemp & Co.	200		July	26	140
Marcks	100		"	12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	45
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	5%	870
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	16 o/o	56-4-0
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	185
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	56-4-0
N. Ded	406	406	"	"	180
Tata Oil	100	100	"	"	37/8
Thacker Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	"	100

THE
Mysore Government Security
LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE.
(The Most Progressive Life Office)
Run on purely Indian Management.
LOANS from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 8000/-
will be given
Without Interest and Without Security
To our 200 Personal Investment Bond-holders every year for every one Lac of fully paid up bonds.
HOUSE & LANDED PROPERTIES FROM Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/-
will be given
to our Life Policyholders by advancing Loans at moderate Interest. Our Insurance Policies are at lowest rate of Premium—Nonforfeitable being automatically protected.
FEMALE LIVES ALSO ENTERTAINED.
MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.
Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
The GENERAL SECRETARY
Life and Marriage Assurance Buildings, MYSORE.

SLUMP ?
Is it more often mere imagination and less a reality which acts as a clog and blocks business or is it really always the TRADE SLUMP.
Judicious buying eliminates the terror of SLUMPS. Get your money's worth in sound quality.
W. I. T. productions are known the world over for QUALITY and VALUE.
The Western India Tanneries, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHERS AND LEATHERS GOODS.
KRISHNA BUILDING, Hornby Road.
POST BOX 408 BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5708.

YOUR DUTIES TOWARDS YOUR CHILDREN
Do not forget the needs of your children's future after providing for their present necessities and comforts. Remember that you have to furnish, even with some inconvenience, for their Education, Marriage and other future necessities.
Get their Joint Accounts opened with your name in the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
and our HOME SAFES will help you to make such a provision.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE WEATHER.

◆

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 28th Aug. 1921.	1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.31	62.62	72.48	35.07
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	—	—	75.03	40.46
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	—	—	68.30	39.58
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	—	—	73.54	39.83
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 27th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.709
Temperature of Air	Degrees	78.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75.5
Dew Point	"	74.4
Relative humidity of Air		0.878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	82 9
Minimum do do	"	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW.SSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	109
Fall of Rain	inches	0.85
Total fall during month		4 93
Do. do. year		62.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Aug.		0.13

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a heavy fall of 1.90in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar. Both day and night temperatures were below normal at Rawalpindi while the latter alone was above it at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports a light fall of 0.15in of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para had light falls of 0 19in and 0.11in of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch day temperature was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally over the southern half of the reporting area. Chanda reports a heavy fall of 2.19in., while Nagpur, Raipur and Amraoti had 0.94in., 0.11in and 0.38in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature was above normal at Khandwa but below it at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Light rain is reported from all stations. Bombay had 0.31in., Ratnagiri 0.30in., Mormugao 0.34in., and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mormugao day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad and Nizamabad report 1.03in and 0.72in of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the north Punjab. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar and south Rajputana. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.20in at Cochin; 1.18in at Mangalore, 1.03in at Hyderabad, 2.19in at Chanda and 1.90in at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was below normal in the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Madras and Mysore and into the north of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th August 1922.

The monsoon has been active on the Burma coast and in Bengal and has extended into Hyderabad. The unsettled conditions in the Bay have not developed further. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the Punjab hills, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and southeast Madras and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India East, Malabar, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are—Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Lashis, Myitkyina one inch; Akyab three; Shillong, Silchar one; Narayanganj three; Jessore, Saugor-Island one and a half; Burdwan, Mymensingh, Ranchi two; Gorakhpur, Bareilly one and a half; Benares one; Simla, Trichinopoly two and Ootacamund one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 28th	98.8	84.0	36	..	0	0.01
Jask	94.1	83.0	81	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	1.90	..	..
Do.	99.6	82.6	68	..	0.82	—3.65
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.7	69.1	70	..	13 92	—3.85
Rawalpindi	95.6	82.9	65	..	5.78	—6.28
Lahore	97.4	79.0	55	..	7.45	—1.53
Hissar	91.7	77.4	87	1.00	23.98	+5.77
Ambala	92.6	75.8	70	—	14 22	—3.29
Delhi.	87.1	78.0	86	..	23.50	+11.06
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra						
Mainpuri	88.6	77 4	83	0.06	27.01	+1.21
Jhansi	88 8	78.8	90	—	34.23	+10.32
Cawnpore	90.8	78.0	91	—	31.16	—3.98
Allahabad	95.3	81.0	68	—	0	—9.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.2	76.8	79	..	1.61	—3.88
Karachi	82.6	74.4	74	0.15	9.47	—0.32
Ajmer	89.5	78.3	64	0.09	13.74	—8.34
Jaipur	89.5	76.4	79	..	19.00	+0.09
Kotah	68.0	64.	82	..	39.96	—14.60
Mount Abu	88.4	74 4	84	0.07	5.27	—6.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	85.1				5.20	
Bhuj	87.0	78.3	89	—	5.45	—6 76
Dwarka	86.5	76.2	82	0.11	8.96	—9.42
Veraval	87.6	71.7	84	0 06	11.61	—11.65
Rajkot	86 7	74 6	88	—	30 68	—5.04
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	75.4	74	..	92.13	—1.82
Surat	90.4	74.9	76	0.19	24.09	—0.12
Ahmedabad	—	75.7	84	—	18.07	—0.50
Deesa	81.1	70 8	88	—	24.85	+0.40
Neemuch	86.1	69.5	87	..	19 59	—2.67
Indore	84.9	74.1	87	—		
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.4	72.0	89	..	38.41	—2 24
Saugor	89.3	75.2	75	..	35.67	+2.59
Hoshangabad	90.7	74.7	77	..	26.38	—8.31
Khandwa	91.7	77 1	86	0.38	8 94	—10.91
Akola	87.1	74.3	88	0 94	24.01	+3.04
Amraoti	85.4	74.2	91	2.19	30.01	—1.82
Nagpur	83.3	74.5	83	0 11	23.50	—9.99
Chanda	8[illegible].2	75.5	89	0 81	30.66	—5.34
Raipur	82.9	76.9	86	0.30	28.95	+6.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	75.7	95	0.34	62.62	+6.62
Ratnagiri	79.6	74.2	98	0.10	88.58	+7.59
Marmugao	81.9	76 3	62	—	80.51	+3.76
Karwar	80.6	76 0	66	..	90.68	—5.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.0	67.7	79	—	8.33	—4.72
Ahmednagar	88.[illegible]	66.4	70	—	7.76	—3.36
Poona	91.5	74.0	81	..	12.56	—3.32
Sholapur	83 3	70.8	92	0.05	11.58	—1.60
Bijapur	74 5	65.[illegible]	79	..	4.70	—3.11
Belgaum	88.2	70.3	72	0 72	34.31	—0 24
Aurangabad	85.5	7[illegible].8	80	1.08	16.06	—0 43
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.8	72.4	69	1 16	13.90	—11.47
Hyderabad	81.9	66 4	89	0 59	10.07	—7.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	77 8	72.4	92	1.20	06.44	+10 36
Calicut	78.7	73.1	97	—	92.77	+12.30
Cochin	84.1	73.1	85	—	71.09	+7.19
Colombo	84.1	71.1	94	..	13.86	—2.25
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam		76.1	85	0.12	10.92	—6.14
Bellary	83.1	76.2	78	..	1.30	—4.54
Cuddapah	88.9	74.4	92	2.02	8.73	—3.28
Madras	93.0	76.5	79	..	7.[illegible]	—2.28
Bangalore	86.3	65.9	91	..	8.14	—3 73
Coimbatore	81.7	70.0	74	..	3.76	—0 42
Trichinopoly	87.5	74.5	78	..	4.43	—1.78
Negapatam	87.9	75.7	76	0.07	6.58	+0.23

During the week ending 24th June, 1922, deaths recorded in 89 towns in various provinces of India (excluding chief sea port towns and towns of the Bengal Presidency) having a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 6,447,429 amounted to 3,724 and corresponded to an annual rate of 30.0 per thousand. The births registered in 87 towns, for which figures are available, numbered 3,762, giving an annual rate of 31.2 per mille. In the same towns 3,632 deaths were recorded.

THE REVOLT OF THE I. C. S.

◆

CHOICE BETWEEN REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION.

"AUTONOMY IN INDIA IMPOSSIBLE."

PLEA FOR BRITISH ELEMENT IN CIVIL SERVICES.

C. P. CIVILIANS' LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following letter, has been addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the Central Provinces and Berar Association of European Government Servants through H. E. Sir Frank Sly, (Governor of the Central Provinces), and the Governor-General of the Central Provinces), and the Governor-India in Council:—

NAGPUR, Aug. 18, 1922.

My Lord,—My Association respectfully directs your Lordship's attention to the Government of India's letter No. F-120 (Estbts) dated May 30, 1922, on the subject of the stoppage of recruitment in England for the Imperial Services. There is nothing in the letter to indicate that the Government of India attach any unusual significance to what are, in fact, questions of vital importance. On the contrary these questions are propounded as ordinary administrative problems and it is the manner in which they have been raised, as much as their substance which cannot fall to alarm those who support the reforms so recently introduced and who understand that India can only attain full responsible self-government by stages. The letter reveals as though by a flash of lightning the imminent approach of a danger so grave that it threatens not merely the success of the reforms but the safety of India and the integrity of the British Empire.

2. My Association cannot, on this occasion, discuss the subtle methods by which the prestige and prospects of Englishmen now in the service of the Crown in India have been ruined and their present position rendered intolerable. But if the case for the Imperial Services is to be stated with candour, then it must be said that not a vestige of practical sympathy and understanding has been found either in Simla or, until quite recently at Whitehall. Whatever the reasons for it may be, the fact remains that the claims of the Imperial Services in India to just treatment remain neglected. It must be submitted for your Lordship's consideration that the spectacle of a Government prepared to sacrifice its old servants on the altars of new Councils is not one which can encourage.

SUPPLY OF RECRUITS.

3. The Government of India approach their subject from two points of view. On the one hand, they must fill essential posts in an existing administrative organisation. On the other, they are strongly attracted by the expediency of meeting present political demands. My Association does not propose to examine in detail the various arguments set forth for and against the stoppage of recruitment in England. Indeed, such an examination would be superfluous, for one of the considerations set forth in the letter leaves no room for argument. It is a melancholy fact that suitable recruits for the service of the Crown in India are now obtained with great difficulty and in insufficient numbers, and this at a time when the demand for employment among all classes is extra ordinarily keen, and unless a very material improvement in the status, pay and pensions of the Imperial Services is made in the immediate future, there is a grave risk, amounting almost to a certainty that the supply of suitable recruits will be entirely cut off. It is undoubtedly a knowledge of the disabilities and grievances under which the Imperial Services in India are labouring that has led to the present shortage of candidates from the public schools and universities of England and I am to point out to your Lordship that a perusal of the letter now under reference has intensified the apprehensions of existing members of the Imperial Services. In particular, they fear that when India is administered by services which are wholly Indian, the necessary provision for the pensions of Englishmen will not be forthcoming. Until, therefore, an immediate and assured improvement in the conditions of service, and in the security of tenure and of pensions can be made, the members of my Association must with extreme reluctance, support the proposition that at present the continuance of recruitment in England is impracticable by means which are honest.

4. My Association desires, however, to lay before your Lordship certain considerations which seems to have escaped the Government of India's notice. In the first place, that Government appears to assume that recruitment once interrupted, may be resumed at will. My Association submits that this is not so. So far from being able to withdraw what will be taken as a concession, the Government of India will be engaged in the consideration of requests for still further concessions. Indeed, it is not too much to say that once the recruitment of Englishmen has been stopped a resumption of such recruitment will not be within the sphere of practical politics until a situation has arisen in which the need for a strong English element has become necessary in the interests of peace and order. In other words, a resumption of recruitment in England must be preceded by grave disorder in India. In the second place, the stoppage of recruitment in England will stimulate the retirement of present members of the services. Their work will be carried on under still more difficult conditions, and in greater isolation. My Association is in a position to assure your Lordship that the resulting weakening of the European element will be far more rapid than the Government of India anticipate, Thirdly, even if recruitment in England could be resumed at will, there would be a gap in the ranks of English official corresponding in size to the period during which there had been no such recruitment. The services would then consists of a small body of senior men and a few untrained cadets, and the Government would be without young and energetic officers trained in their duties. The personnel of the services would be hopelessly deficient in the very element which the conditions necessitating a resumption of recruitment would demand.

ENGLISH ELEMENT.

5. My Association's chief motive in addressing this letter to your Lordship is to invite attention to certain broader aspects of the problem for which the Government of India's letter finds no space. If the recruitment of Englishmen is stopped now, the English element in the Services will, within a period of about 20 years, be so reduced as to be almost negligible. It must be admitted that one of the central features of the reforms is the complete Indianisation of the Services. But it is fundamental to the reforms that the process is to be a gradual one, carried out under the guidance of the Imperial Parliament, with the active assistance of Englishmen in the service of the Crown in India. The promoters of the reforms regard the retention of a predominating English element in the Services as essential to their successful development. The advance is to be made by a series of decennial overhauls of the constitution, and the whole process is to be spread over a series of decades. It is for Your Lordship and for Parliament to consider if the process can be completed in so short a period as 20 years.

6. Without in any way desiring to minimise the progress that India has made politically, socially and economically during the last two centuries, my Association desires to impress upon Your Lordship that she has still not attained that degree of unity which is essential in the conduct of her affairs, as a nation, and that it is very doubtful whether she can attain it in 20 years. My Association also desires to point out that India is still as subject to external aggression as she has ever been. If these propositions are accepted, it follows that the premature withdrawal of the English Services must lead to internal disorganisation, which, in turn, will inevitably invite aggression from without, culminating in an exhausting war in which England, however unwilling, will be forced to participate.

It is not necessary to give a detailed survey of the history of India to show that powerful forces of disintegration have existed in this country in the past. Before the establishment of English rule, India has only once or perhaps twice approached the conditions of a United State. Under Chandragupta and Asoka the Maurya Empire consisted of outlying provinces attached to the royal nucleus by ties of varying strength. The Moghul Empire, a foreign domination, was short-lived, and the decay of its central authority under Aurangazeb at once let loose the forces of anarchy and disintegration. It is significant that the chief Indian competitors in the struggles for territory did not confine themselves to the establishment of what could be termed "national" States. The Muhammadan powers of Southern India and the Maratha powers to the north of Nerbudda were as foreign in the countries they conquered as the English. Without entering into the questions of legitimacy of title between the various contesting powers, it can least be asserted that the English had the distinction of having the desire and the power to set up a regular administration and to maintain a Pax Britannica. As Sir James Stephen wrote:—

"The English in India are the representatatives of a belligerent civilisation. The phrase is epigrammatic but is strictly true. The English in India are the representatives of peace compelled by force. This belligerent civilisation consists in the suppression by force of all pretensions to tyranny and in compelling by force all sorts and conditions of men in British India to tolerate each other. Did the British Government abdicate its functions, it would soon turn order into chaos. If the vigour of the Government should ever be relaxed, if it should lose its essential unity of purpose and fall into the hands either of the weak or the unfaithful chaos would come again like a flood."

It has been argued that a hundred and fifty years of peace and the growth of a spirit of Indian Nationality have eradicated the innate forces of disunion but I am to submit that nothing could be further from truth. My Association desires to lay before Your Lordship a short account of some of the more important disintegrating elements in the Indian body politic.

"TERRE IRRIDENTE."

8. Nearly one-third of India with more than one quarter of its population, consists of Native States or their subjects under the control of Indian Princes with varying degrees of independence. The majority of these States had their origin in military despotism and many have retained their military traditions unimpaired. Some of the larger States maintain armies whose military spirit and effectiveness have been enhanced by participation in the Great War and their military organisations now show a degree of efficiency never previously approached. Several Princes look with feelings akin to desire at the rich territories which at one time or another formed part of the dominions of their ancestors. India contains many "Terre irridente." Many of the smaller States were at one time under the suzerainty of the larger and are now maintained in their semi-independence by the power of the Crown. It is not too much to assert that if the Central power, which is the English Government. were seriously weakened, some at least of these claims would be asserted. One single conflict of arms between two powerful claimants would light a conflagration that would rapidly sweep through India.

It is generally conceded that a national people must possess, in some degree the three characteristics of 'common race', 'common religion' and 'common language.' It would be difficult to find a country in which these characteristics are more conspicuously absent than in India. The aboriginal stocks of India have been inundated by successive floods of Aryans, Arabs, Turks, Persians and Moghals. The successive waves never coalesced and India is now inhabited by a medley of races even more divergent than the jarring peoples of Europe.

THE RELIGIOUS BOGEY.

As regards religion, leaving aside minor but nevertheless irreconcilable religions, such as those of Sikh, Parsi, Jain, Buddhist and Christian, the great bulk of the population is divided into Hindus and Muhammadans, the antagonism of whose religious tenets is more provocative of bloodshed than the sectarian differences of the Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. The ancient hostility between the two great religions frequently manifests itself over the ceremonial slaughter of kine by Muhammadans and in the Central Provinces the introduction of certain regulations to restrict the slaughter of cows framed at the instance of a Hindu majority has evoked threats of violence from the Muhammadan minority. The "Taj" of Jubbulpore whose editor is a local leader of the Khilafat party and an exponent of the Hindu-Muslim entente has thus written:—

"The Hindu Ministers of Moderate persuasion are bound to flout the religious sentiments of the Mussalmans. They are trying to delude the Hindus that they have resorted to such action with a view to protect cows but in fact they have done so merely to encourage their slaughter in large numbers. The religious conviction of the Mussalmans is that no power—especially a non-Muslim power—on earth can prohibit anything that has been allowed to them by God. The prevention of the slaughter of cows and all milch animals including camels below 9 years by means of an enactment only promotes the Mussalmans to disregard such rules and to respect and honour the divine laws in preference to those framed by the rulers of the land. Our Non-Co-operating Hindu brethren are now on their trial. If they be true Non-Co-operators they will help the Mussalmans at this juncture and co-operate with them in their protest against the action of the Government. If however their religious susceptibilities do not allow them to do so they should observe silence and should not be offended if in defying these rules the Mussalmans slaughter cows and other animals. They should rather blame the Hindu Ministers who by framing such rules have provoked the Mussalmans."

Even the sectarian disputes in an outwardly united religion like that of the Sikhs has given rise to the barbarism of the Nankana Saheb atrocity. The ever-present danger to a Muhammadan minority has been seen in the recent Bihar riots and to a Hindu minority in the Moplah rebellion.

THE INDIAN DIALECTS.

11. Sir George Grierson has enumerated and described 98 distinct languages with 550 distinguishable dialects in India. Even in the Central Provinces there are 18 languages and 80 dialects. An attempt is being made to turn Hindi into a common *lingua franca* for the whole of the Peninsula and Congress patriots shout for Hindi when a speaker addresses them in English. Nevertheless in spite of Mr. Gandhi's adult studies in Hindi he finds himself compelled to speak in English and to conduct his paper in English when he wishes to reach the minds of his variegated following. There is only one language spoken in India which contains a word to express the conception of a native of India and that language is the English.

12. To the confusion of race, religion and language which India exhibits in a unique degree there must be added the further powerful disintegrating factor of the caste system. Even those groups which enjoy a common race, religion and language are split up into mutually exclusive and frequently antagonistic organisations. Inter-marriage is forbidden; social intercourse is severely restricted and certain castes have to undergo ritual ablution at the mere touch or the passage of the shadow of their fellowmen.

13. Prior to the establishment of English rule the conception of an Indian nation had not occurred to the mind of any one. The establishment of a unified administration supplied the opportunity and the inculcation of English political doctrines taught in the schools and colleges supplied the impulse for the growth of the spirit of nationality. With its development the inevitable consequence followed—a growing feeling of shame and resentment in the minds of many of the educated classes at the dominant part played in the administration of the country by a mere handful of men foreign to them in every essential tradition. There never was a country and never will be one in which Government by foreigners can be popular and this is a fact which must be faced frankly and honestly. But to face it is not to admit that it is the only consideration; for a premature withdrawal would mean the cessation of the process of education and the destruction of the nascent spirit of nationality. It cannot be disputed that India is being swept by strong waves of anti-British feeling. Their surge has carried Indians of widely different religions and races on to what superficial and doctrinaire observers imagine to be the solid ground of nationhood; but what has in fact happened is that the war and the reforms and weak Government have seriously disturbed the "Pax Britannica in India." The Muslim has not yet resolved to be ruled by or to rule with the Hindu; the Maharashtra has no intention of submitting to Government by Sikhs nor less will the Brahman concede to men of inferior castes any social and political rights to which he aspires. A cloak of political unity is provided by a common belief that the days of English supremacy are numbered. Wearing that cloak the politician poses as an Indian nationalist and is ready to discard it as soon as English authority has been destroyed. He will then reveal himself as a Sikh, a Bengali, a Maratha patriot, or a champion of Islam. The outlook of England has probably been changed by the war, and it is certainly true that Indian respect for English authority has been profoundly affected by the prolonged struggle of the war and the vacillations that have followed. To suppose, however that India has been transformed as if by magic into one country and a single nation, within measureable distance of ability to govern and defend itself is a radical mistake.

14. On the assumption that India is granted autonomy in the near future and the Services are all Indianised, three forms of Government are theoretically possible. There may be (1) a co-operative central Government, or (2) a central Government controlled by one dominant element or (3) no central Government at all. As regards the co-operative central Government, the difficulty of its composition at once arises. "If all the English were to leave India" asked Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, "who would be rulers of the country?" In the absence of any common tie of nationality, a co-operative Central Government could be little more than the loosest federation, liable to crumble at the first breath of racial jealousy. As regards Government by one dominant element, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's question is again relevant. Which element in the Indian State could effectively impose its will upon the other People of one Indian province are often foreigners to the people of another Indian province, and the manlier races of India could never be governed by the feeble foreigners of another Indian country. Any Government erected by one element would be attacked by other elements and would be feeble and transitory. It would be unacceptable to all the other elements, and as the probability is that it would seek its own ends the ideal of "Government by the people for the people" would be much further from attainment than it is at present. The third possibility, of no Central Government, is unthinkable. India would at once revert to that endemic state of chaos from which it was rescued by English power.

THE MILITARY PROBLEM.

15. So far the considerations set out have been administrative, but the crux of the whole question is not administrative but military. No profound military knowledge is required to understand that the keystone of the Indian regimental system is the English officer. Most regiments are composite, that is to say, they consist of companies recruited from men of different races. The system is the result of long experience and has been proved by war. But with the elimination of the English officer, the system must become impossible, and if the civil services are entirely Indianised, that officer cannot remain. If therefore, India is to be self-governing and self-defending, it must be seriously considered what military organisation can replace the Indian Army. Obviously that organisation cannot be a single national army. Sikhs do not follow Bengalee officers, nor Muslims obey Hindus. It is impossible to imagine a Maratha Army, a Sikh Army, an Army of Pathans and another of Panjabi Muhammadans quietly obeying the behests of a democracy in which the fighting races of the country are in the minority. Democracy in India is possible only under the belligerent civilisation of the English and when that civilisation disappears nothing but a military despotism will be able to preserve internal peace. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that the politically-minded classes and the fighting peoples are distinct and essentially antagonistic.

16. The conclusion is thus arrived at that in its present state of development an autonomous India would be torn by internal dissensions and would without the bulwark of a national army. Such a stage invites external aggression. The Indian politician gives himself no time to consider this menace. Mr. Gandhi has pronounced the theory that the Afghan if he invaded India would easily be conquered "by love." Even the most enlightened leaders of Indian opinion dismiss the risk of invasion with a gesture of impatience "War", they say "will never be waged against India" or else "we will deal with the occasion when it comes;" or yet again, "our national army will see to that." Nevertheless the danger is present and very serious. As divided India always has been subject to external aggression, and the least indication of the weakening of the military power of the Central Government will inevitably be the signal for foreign invasion. Had the Afghans and Waziris not believed that the English in India were so weak as to be unable to cope with Mr. Gandhi and his revolutionaries, there would not have been the recent frontier wars. How near the dangers of a really formidable invasion are, it is difficult to estimate. There were not many people in England who listened to the warning of Lord Roberts; and of India not only be said that she is exposed to attack on long frontiers across which armies would be poured without hindrance by seapower. Behind the frontier tribes and behind Afghanistan, there may be before very long not only a Russian under German influence but Germany herself. In the Far East there is Japan with her growing commercial interests in India and her powerful fleet.

17. If autonomous India were to be attacked in the near future by a powerful enemy. England will be faced with a very difficult problem. There are some who would urge that Britain should stand aside, and should conserve her energies for the development of her own "White Empire." But such a withdrawal would not be easy. It would involve the sacrifice of the greater part of her valuable Indian trade, and the loss of much capital and prestige, and it would lead to the ruin if not the extraction of those elements of the Indian population which are peculiarly dependent on the English Government—the domiciled Christian community and the Parsees. Demands for intervention would be made by influential elements in England and the claims of India, based on an association that had lasted for more than a century and a half could not be disregarded. It is incumbent on English statesmen to make an estimate of the risks attending the waging of such a war. It would be conducted from a base six thousand miles distant, with long land communications through a disturbed and disorganised country and with sea communications open to attack at many points particularly through the narrow neck of the Suez Canal, threatened on both flanks by Muhammedan powers. Success would lead to no tangible results for Britain, nor would it ensure the permanent immunity of India. Failure would be disatrous

AUTONOMOUS INDIA IMPOSSIBLE.

18. As a result of these and similar considerations all of which need not be set forth in this letter, my Association submits that an autonomous India, whether within or without the Empire, is an impossibility in the near future. On the other hand, if the British Government is to continue to be responsible for the peace, good order and protection of India, then that Government must be strong. To this end it is clearly essential that the services should contain a strong English element. My Association takes this opportunity of directing your Lordship's attention to a clear exposition of the issues involved, contained in the final statement of the European Association of Calcutta, which your Lordship will find among other papers published in the Governmnt of India's Dispatch No. 1 of 1919 dated March 5 1919, giving their views on the question raised in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. My Association endorses the fear expressed by the Calcutta Association that the Government of India "do not realise the difference in difficulty between keeping order in the name of an all-pervading and apparently permanent British administration, and keeping it in the name of a British administration which has narrowed its sphere to a very fer seserved subjects, and is understood to be pasting labels 'to London' on its baggage."

REQUEST FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

19. The purpose of my Association in addressing your Lordship is to lay all the stress within its power on the imperative necessity for caution. The reforms were granted to India as a first long step towords autonomy. The new constitution is already being attacked and in canvassing for opinions in favour of the abolition of recruitment for the Services in England, the Government of India appear to be affording support to those who desire that a second step should be taken before the forward foot of the first has been firsly planted. The proposal to abolish the European Services strikes at the root of the reforms. It is hardly necessary to remind your Lordship that the retention and contentment of the Services has been affirmed and reffirmed as essential to the success of the reforms by the authors, by the Government of India, by the Joint Select Committees of Parliament by members of His Majesty's Government and by Parliament itself. The proposal to abolish the Services in a direct attack on the very foundations of the fabric and to accept it would soon open the way to further attacks which would inevitably bring the whole structure to the ground. The issue has now arisen between revolution and probable anarchy and that gradual evolution which is the keynote of the reforms. My Association submit that the abolition of the Service is an imperial matter which should be dealt with by a Royal Commission deriving its authority from Parliament and is not an administrative or local political problem to be investigated by the Government of India. If the reformed constitution is to be amended in its essentials within three years of its inauguration instead of after the lapse of ten years as contemplated by Parliament then the proposals for the change should be made after a careful and full inquiry into all the factors involved carried out by a neutral tribunal appointed by Sovereign authority, whose deliberations would command universal confidence.

I have the honour to be

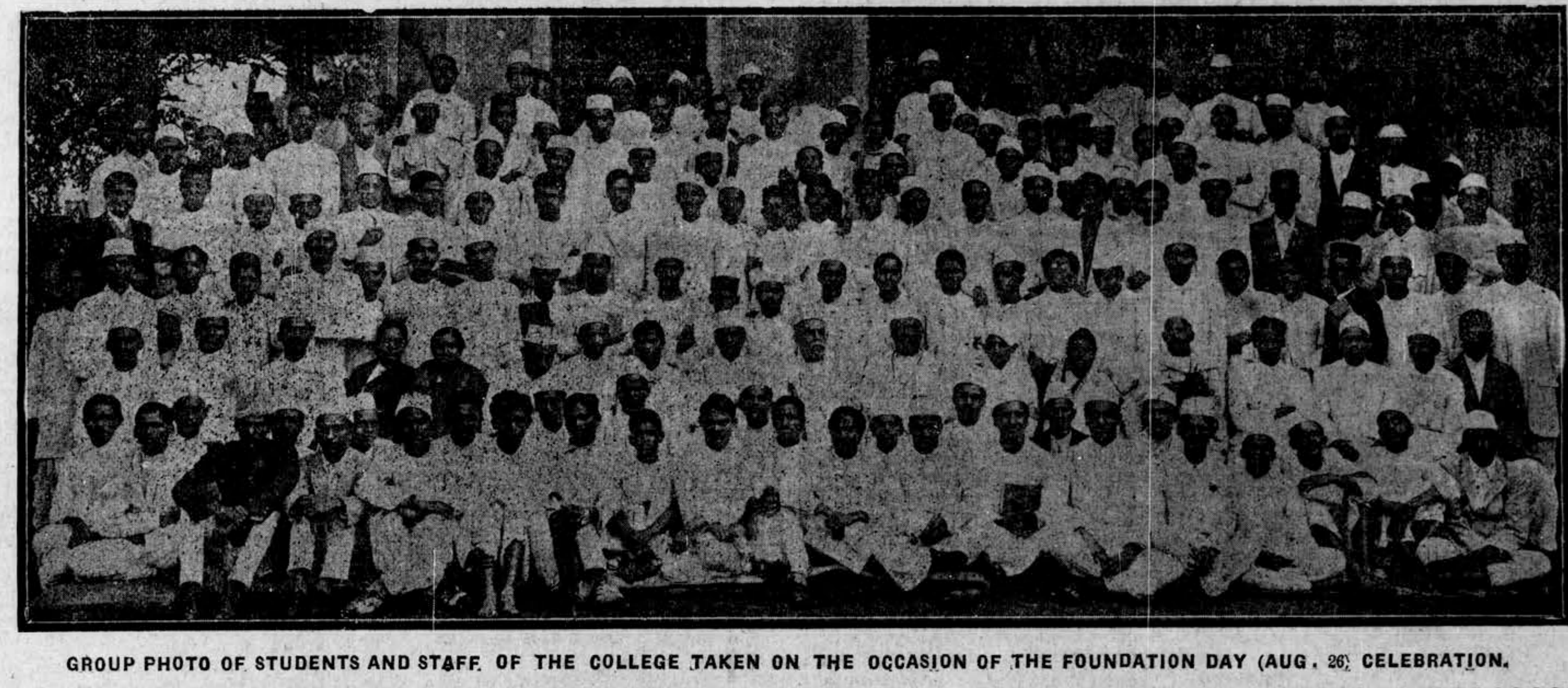
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant

J. N. Downing.

Central Provinces and Berar Association of European Government Servants.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY



GROUP PHOTO OF STUDENTS AND STAFF OF THE COLLEGE TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE FOUNDATION DAY (AUG. 26) CELEBRATION.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Virag District.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, August 30.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., annual meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, August 31.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on the "Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker:—Mrs. Rich.

Inter-Collegiate Elocution Competition, 5 p.m., Student Branch, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 5-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-40 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express ...	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 6
Madras Express... ...	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail ...	11 10	20 28
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer Honolulu Maru left Colombo on the 27th instant and is due here on the 31st instant.

S. S. Java Maru sailed Moji on the 19th instant for Bombay via the ports of call.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. P. S. G. Dubash, Karachi, will deliver a lecture before the above Institute on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1922, at 6-15 p.m. on "The Relations of Ancient Zoroastrians and Jews." The lecture is open to members and the public.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Rashtriya Shala celebrated the Day at Jariwala Building, when Principal R. S. Padbhidri presided and Mr. W. G. Shetye delivered lecture.

The New English School Old Boys' Union, of the Gokhale Education Society, celebrated the "Mother's Day" in the School Hall, Girgaum. Prof. V. N. Naik presiding. Messrs. N. R. Phatak, Editor, "Indu Prakash", P. S. Bakhale, S. K. Naique and others delivered short speeches suitable to the occasion. Booklets were distributed to the boys.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GANPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the "Dharmaikya Saurakshak Sanstha", Mr. C. V. Vaidya will deliver a lecture on "The Teachings of the Lokamanya", before the Ganpati, at Jaganatha's Chawl, Fanaswadi, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

BY KALKADEVI CITIZENS.

Prof. Venlikar will deliver a lecture on "The state of society in times of Smriti", under the presidentship of Mr. Divekar, solicitor, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel Street, near Kalkadevi.

BY THE SARASWATI MANDIR.

The Saraswati Mandir of the National Arts College will celebrate the Ganpati Utsav in the National Arts College, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, to-day (Tuesday). The following is the programme:—5 to 6 p.m., Rashtriya Shala Mela; 6 to 7, the Prime Minister's speech: speakers Messrs. B. F. Bharucha and V. V. Hadap.

BY CITIZENS OF GRANT ROAD.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Rane will deliver a lecture in Marathi on the "Present Situation", to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m., in Bori's Chawl (opposite the Star Cinema and near the Grant Road Tram Terminus), on the occasion of Shri Ganapati Utsav at Mr. Krishnaji Mahadeo Site. Mr. Vishnu Ganpat Karanjker will preside.

BY NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, Dr. M. B. Velker will deliver a public address in Marathi on the "Ganesh Utsav", to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in Surya Mahal, Girgaon Road, on the occasion of Shri Ganapati Utsav.

BY KANDEWADI RESIDENTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will speak to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Utsav Hall, opposite Kandewadi corner. Subject is "Is Maharashtra backward."

BY BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Prof. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., President of the Sabha, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), and at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Pandit Narayanshastri Marathe of Wai will expound his Pravachan.

BY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the National Medical College Students' Association, Dr. D'Avoine will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps will be held in Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.).

"TAJ" STRIKE

MEN STILL FIRM.

The situation of the strike of the head-waiters, the waiters, dish-boys and hamals belonging to the Taj Mahal Palace and Green's Hotels remained unchanged yesterday. The attitude of the strikers is still firm. Yesterday morning the following notices were put up at the gates of the Taj signed by the secretary:—

"NOTICE.

Waiters, hamals, dish boys and other staff who have not resumed duties as stated in the notice of the 26th instant are hereby informed that they will be paid their salaries upto the 25th instant after deducting therefrom the float money entrusted to them and on their surrendering the Company's uniforms, waist coats, umbrellas and numbers at the Wellington Mews office at Wodehouse Road, on Tuesday, the 29th instant between 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.

Those who have not yet vacated the staff quarters are also informed that if they do not do so before 12 noon to-morrow the 29th instant, the Company will take immediate steps for their ejectment at their risk."

"NOTICE.

Head Waiters, Assistant Head Waiters and Barmen of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant who are on strike are hereby informed that they have been dismissed from the Company's service from the date of the strike, viz., the 27th instant and should forthwith leave the staff quarters.

Head Waiters and Assistant Head Waiters will be paid their salaries upto the 27th instant at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday, the 29th instant between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on their giving charge to the management of the full stock of crockery, cutlery, silverware, etc., entrusted to them.

Barmen will be paid off upto the 27th instant at the Wellington Mews office at Wodehouse Road, on Tuesday, the 29th instant between 2-30 and 5 p.m."

STRIKERS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaikh charged Joseph Fernandes and fourteen others with disorderly behaviour.

Mr. A. A. Pais, pleader, defended all the accused.

Mr. Shaikh asked for a postponement of the case on the ground that two of the important prosecution witnesses were out of Bombay and also because Inspector Naden who was in charge of the case was ill. The accused were arrested on Saturday night from among the strikers as they were throwing stones and empty bottles in the hotel compound.

Mr. Pais, said he also wanted a postponement to call defence witnesses but he denied the charge of throwing stones, etc. He was with the men at the time of the alleged incident and did not see any stone-throwing.

The case was postponed to September 1.

BARMEN'S NOTICE TO MANAGER,

On Sunday late at night the Barmen of the Taj handed over to the Manager, the following notice:—

To the Manager, the Taj and the Greens, Bombay.

Sir,—We the Barmen working in the Taj hereby respectfully give you notice that we have decided to throw in our lot with our brethren on strike because we find that the cause of the waiters and others is just. We wish to give them our moral support and thus to urge you to do justice to them. We will not return to duty to-morrow.

We beg to remain, Sir, your faithful servants.

As stated in the notice they did not go on duty this morning.

A similar notice was served on the management by the Barmen of the Green's.

On Monday evening all the strikers from Headwaiters down to the Hamals met at Wellington Mews. They first knelt down, said the Rosary and the Litany of Blessed Virgin Mary to give them her powerful aid. They then decided to take no notice of the Secretary of the Company; decided to continue the struggle till the bitter end. They discussed the Secretary's statement in "The Chronicle", para by para, and found the whole statement to be full of misstatements. After the meeting they went in a body to the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road and dispersed to meet again at 4 p.m. to-day.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June, 1922:—

The following donations to the Asylum were received during the months of April, May and June, 1922:—

Messrs. Samaldas Purbhudas and others, Rs. 200; Col. Wm. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., etc., Rs. 114-4; "One gentleman" through Mr. Narandas Thackersey Moolji, Rs. 50; Mr. Narandas Thackersey Moolji, Rs. 25; Miss Gulcheher F. Doctor, Rs. 10; Mrs. A. Curry, Rs. 5; Mr. Bhasker Babul Naik, Rs. 5; Mr. V. B. Manker, Rs. 5.

Sweets, etc., from Messrs. Kooverji Jetsey, Shah Meghji Kanji, Shah Gowar Passoo, Shah Hirji Malsi, Khetsey Khiasi, Pragji Hirji, Morarji Bharmall, Virji Bira, Shah Nensey Dewraj, Tokarsey Moolji and Co., Kishnaji Khoomaji, Harakchand Kapurchand, Shet Laxmidas Jethabhai, Kakoobhai, Wisanji Jiwandas, Purshotam Tulsidas, Mawji Jeram, Ratanji Khimji, Shet Jetha Patramall, Panna Sobaji, Hemchand Amarchand and Govindji Bharmall.

Mangoes from Messrs. Harakchand Kapurchand, Ratanji Khimji, Hemchand Amarchand and Mrs. Rewoobai Jadav.

Eight pieces of Khaddar from the Secretary, Guild of the Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association.

Films for the Asylum Cinematograph from Messrs. Pathe Cinema, India: International Film Hire Service; K. D. and Brothers; Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FINED FOR TRAVELLING ON RAILWAY FOOTBOARDS.

On 17th July, 12 passengers travelling on footboards by local trains in the evening were detected by the Special Traffic Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and prosecuted under Section 118 of the Railway Act. They were tried by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Indravadan Mehta, on the 24th instant, in the Dadar Police Court and were fined, the fines ranging from two to three rupees.

ATTACK ON MR. E. A. PEERBHOY.

SENSATION IN MEDOWS STREET.

A great sensation was created on Monday afternoon about 2-30 at the corner of Medows Street, near Messrs. Treacher and Company, when Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, accompanied by Mr. A. K. Master, his assistant, when passing in a victoria, was all of a sudden attacked by a party of about eight Bohras, who, it is alleged, were eagerly awaiting an opportunity to achieve their object. The Bohras, it is alleged, began hammering Mr. Ebrahim with sticks to such an extent that he was rendered unconscious and was bleeding profusely from the head and nose. Mr. Master tried his utmost to avert the danger, but being alone in the scuffle he was helpless. This unfortunate incident attracted a large crowd, but nobody, it is said, dared to intervene in the scuffle. The assailants were so furious at the time that it was thought that the matter would take a more serious turn, but fortunately a European who was passing along the street, immediately intervened and came to the rescue of Mr. Ebrahim. At this time, a police sergeant who happened to be on the scene, enquired what the matter was. The assailants finding themselves in a dangerous position began to run away and, with the exception of one, made good their escape. It is alleged that one of the assailants has made use of a knuckle-duster in the assault. The knuckle-duster was immediately taken possession of by the police.

Mr. Ebrahim was then shifted to Dr. Bacha's Hospital by the police where his injuries were well-attended to. The arrested man has been kept in custody.

It is stated that the assault on Mr. Ebrahim is the result of a dispute over landed property, which is, at present, the subject-matter of a suit in the High Court. Only last Friday Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders prohibiting anyone from entering the passage leading to the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanatorium and mosque, opposite the Charni Road Station.

It is reported that the assailants who has been arrested by the police, will be hauled up before a magistrate to-day at the Esplanade Police Court. The police are making further enquiries in the matter.

FURTHER ENQUIRY.

Further enquiries made last night at Dr. Bacha's Hospital, go to show that Mr. Ebrahim's injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home as his condition was not very serious. In the scuffle Mr. Ebrahim, it is alleged, lost a very valuable ring. The name of the assailant who has been arrested by the police is Mahomed Alli Hakimji.

ASSAULT ON MR. IBRAHIMJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By this time you are perhaps aware of the cowardly assault by some bravadoes on one of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's sons this afternoon on a public road, in the Fort, and I can assure the aggrieved that all sensible Borahs will join with me in condemning whole-heartedly the assault and expressing sympathy with and hope for an early recovery of the injured who is putting up single-handed a brave fight against the fanaticism of a section of his community. There was intense excitement among certain sections of the Bohras over the injunction order which the sons of Sir Adamji had obtained two or three days ago, prohibiting any Bohra from entering the premises of their Sanatorium at Charni Road. Meanwhile, I appeal to all Bohras of the progressive type to come out boldly, meet together and express publicly their abhorrence of this dastardly attack.—Yours, etc.,

A DAOODI BOHRA.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON BOMBAY AGRA ROAD

There have been many complaints of cartmen and way-farers having been heartlessly molested and robbed at nights by dacoits at various places along the Bombay-Agra road, and owing to the fear of such nightprowlersby whom this road is infested it is regarded as unsafe and dangerous for pedestrian and vehicular traffic at nights.

There was a case, which was decided yesterday by Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, which typically illustrates the 'modus operandi' of such gangs and the desperate character of their adventures.

In this case (1) Mohar Harkar, (2) Ramdan Sing and (3) Sankutta had been charged with dacoity on the night of 15th May last.

From the prosecution case, it appeared that the accused belonged to the Purdesi caste, and were employees of the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Jacob Circle. They lived near Saitan Chowky at Chinchpoogly, Bombay. On the night of 15th May last one Muncha Munga, a Bandra man, as he was returning from Thana to Bandra with his cart, was waylaid by a gang of dacoits consisting of the three accused and others at Vikroli, near Ghatkopar on the Bombay-Agra Road and robbed of his purse containing Rs. 75. On this very night three other cartmen were similarly looted apparently by the same gang. All these victimised cartmen lodged their complaints that very night at the Ghatkopar Police Station.

After their complaints were recorded the Head Constable with a party of Police set out in pursuit of the robbers who were overtaken at Vikroli. Here the pursuers were hailed with volleys of stones but the firing of a policeman terrorized the robbers who fled away through the jungles where further pursuit was impossible. The next morning, however, a close examination was made of the place, where the shooting incident had occurred, and here patches of blood were discovered. Immediately policemen were sent round to make a thorough search for the wounded man, and in the evening on the next day a man was picked up suffering from three buck shot wounds. A purse belonging to one of the looted cartmen was found on his person. The arrest of this man who subsequently figured as accused No. 1 led to the arrest of accused Nos. 2 and 3. The others who took part in the dacoity could not be found.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty of highway robbery against accused No. 1 but said it had doubts regarding the reliability of the identification accused Nos. and 3 and therefore their verdict in respect of them was of "not guilty."

The learned Judge having agreed with the verdict, accused No. 1 was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the others were acquitted and discharged.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TRURNAMENT.

K. O. Y. L. I. (5) BEAT COLABA UNITED (0).

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground, when the Colaba United met the K. O. Y. L. I. The game resulted in a convincing victory for the visiting team. The actual score was five goals to the credit of the K. O. Y. L. I., while the local team was so hopelessly outclassed that they were not able to make a single response to the quick succession of goals scored by their opponents. The verdict of the day did not occasion much surprise as it was known that the K. O. Y. L. I. was a strong team, strong in defence, resolute in attack and quick in seizing opportunities and that the local team had only the slenderest of chances to make a stand against the onslaughts of so formidable a combination.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. Th afternoon was free from rain, but the attendance of spectators in the galleries was not as large as usual. The K. O. Y. L. I. played a vigorously aggressive game from the initial kick-off and were able for the most part of the time to confine play to their opponents' end of the field. Play during the first half was extremely one-sided and no less than three goals were netted by the K. O. Y. L. I. during this moiety. The first goal was off a penalty, but two more goals followed in quick succession, both of them the results of clever passing bouts culminating in excellent shots.

The restart saw the Colaba Uniteds playing their very best to retrieve the fortunes of the day and for a time they succeeded in worrying the defence of the visiting team. But the K. O. Y. L. I. defence proved too sound to get past and the local team could do everything but score. Off a timely diversion effected by Ker and Matthews the K. O. Y. L. I. secured their fourth goal midway through the second half. After this the K. O. Y. L. I. still were to the fore in attacking operations, but they lost many opportunities owing to erratic shooting. Before the close of the play was announced the K. O. Y. L. I. bagged a fifth goal. The score at the end stood thus:—

K. O. Y. L. I. .... five goals.
Colaba United .... nil.

The teams were:—

K. O. Y. L. I.—Cresswell; Lambley and Bowden; Dewsnip, Warr and Joynson; Hatton, Myers, Lee, Ker and Matthews.

Colaba United.—Laroo; Bubloo and Marcoo; Balia, Vishwanath and Balaria; Alfree, Rangee, Winder, Balgia and Shunker.

Referee:—Lieut. Tarbottom.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

A. and S. H. v. R. G. A.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOMINATION TO PORTTRUST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding. There was nothing of much importance discussed, at the meeting, most of the items being Standing Committee's resolutions, requiring formal sanction of the Corporation.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's resolution that sanction be given to the name of Mr. H. J. Treviss Smith, being added to the list of resident and assistant engineers on Tansa Works to whom leave on full pay, but without allowances had been sanctioned to be granted as a special case during monsoon months and to Mr. Smith being allowed to draw the full leave allowances on his temporary pay.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved approving of the Standing Committee's resolution. To this an opposition was raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman and others. Mr. Nariman suggested that if there was no work for Mr. Smith on the Tansa Completion Scheme, owing to the rains, then he should be asked to work in the city, say on the Malaria operations. Mr. Mehta's contention was that if they granted the leave to him, they might not be able to get hold of him when he was wanted. After a lengthy discussion the original resolution was passed, the amendments which were moved being rejected, the Commissioner's contention being that by a previous resolution the Corporation had sanctioned the arrangements now proposed, and that they could not go back on it.

NOMINATION TO PORT TRUST.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, stating:

"In reply I am to state that the Governor in Council regrets that at the time the nomination to which they take exception was made, the reasons which led Government not to select the Ag. Municipal Commissioner on this occasion were not communicated to the Corporation. Before this vacancy in the Port Trust Board occurred, it had been strongly represented to Government by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau that, on account of the great and increasing importance of the Indian mercantile community in Bombay, they were entitled to a larger representation on the Port Trust. Government have at present under consideration a Bill which is intended to meet the wishes of the Indian merchants in this matter, and when the Municipal Commissioner temporarily vacated his office as a member of the Board, Government considered that a suitable opportunity presented itself of indicating their attitude by nominating a non-official gentleman who enjoyed the confidence of that community to a seat held hitherto by an official. As the Corporation are aware it has recently been Government's practice to invite the Corporation to recommend two Councillors for nomination to the Port Trust, and their recommendations have been accepted. On this account it has been frequently suggested to Government that it is no longer necessary to nominate the Municipal Commissioner to the Port Trust when the interests of the Corporation can be adequately protected by their own chosen representatives. Whilst Government have not in fact endorsed this view, the nomination for a brief period of a representative of other interests does not appear to Government to be open to any reasonable objection. I am to request that this explanation of the reasons which led to the action which has been taken by Government may be laid before the Corporation, and I am to add that the Governor in Council is at all times glad to bear the wishes of the Corporation closely in mind."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved thanking Government for their courteous reply; the Corporation also noted with satisfaction that Government did not endorse the views held by those who suggested that the Municipal Commissioner should not be nominated on the Port Trust; the Corporation assumed, therefore, and requested the Government, although they had not given any definite assurance to that effect in their letter he would continue to nominate th Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust, as they had been doing for the last 43 years, irrespective of the proposed appointment of two councillors on that Board.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

The Corporation then adjourned.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING FIRST DAY.

HANDICAP.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. Distance 7 Furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000—The Gold Cup and Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the Winner Rs. 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third. For Country-bred.

Jovial 9-0, Chowry 9-0, The Colonel 9-0, Applause 9-0, Douglas Priam 9-0 By Jove 9-0, Margot 8-11, Bhawani 8-11, Bohemian 7-12, Monte 7-12, The Knut 7-12, Ambaprasad 7-12 Lumination B 7-9, Romany Lass 7-9 Zara 7-9, Devotion 7-9, Maiden Girl 7-9.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January 1922.

Trafalgar 9-7, Pride of Iraq 9-2, Triumph 9-0, Jerwan 8-13, Ayr Laddie 8-12, Bahadurjung 8-12, Latiff 8-12, California 8-12 Cairo 8-12, Kingscraft 8-12, Portcullis 8-12, Napoleon 8-12 Good Star 8-12, Dowlat 8-12, Khayum 8-11 Fareek 8-8 Angler, Towfik 8-8 White Rose 8-8 Black Guinea 8-8, Isonomy 8-7 Wadi 8-7, Apollo 8-7, Hero 8-7, Patriot 8-4, Sir Jamal 84, First Impressions 8-3, Gulmarg 8-3, Marquis 8-3, Uddai 8-3, Zohal 8-0, Ishallah 7-10, Yellow Silk 7-6, Sooria 7-6, Marshal Foch 7-6, Bahadur-ul Mulk 7.3.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Blackwater 9-12, Footpedal 9-4, Mexican Eagle 9-3, Bohea 9-3, Huon River 92, Lisnasharragh 9-2, Louvasia 9-0, Bouillotte 8-13, Britomart 8-12, Braganza 8-11, Mirabelle 8-11, Laranja 8-7, Pin Money 8-7, Nurse Bobs 8-6, Daphnis 8-5, Sunnygama 8-4, Robina 8-3, The Shah 8-0, First Grade 7-13, Elsewise 7-13, Overseas 7-12, Whit Dart 7-12, Floral Flete 7-11 Sevenbeans Jam 7-10, Ho Ho 7-8, Lady Loo 7-8, White Poppy 7-6, Unruly 7-6, Duet 7.5 Pretty Margaret 7-5 Cork Glass 7-2.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 750. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Khayum 8-11, Zohal 8-8, Zilzahar 8-7, Coroner 8-7, Hatchel 8-7, Alder 8-5, Minham 8-5, Wincher 8-4, Grey Rosette 8-4 Revnue 8-3, Gun Runner 8-3, Overland 8-3, Hadid 8-3, Frosty Face 8-3, Buchefalos 8-3, Arie 8-3, Abayan 8-3, Nakib 8-1 Roumania 8-1, My Fancy 8-1, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8.1, Kelvin Boy 8-1, Amirjung 8-0, Salute 8-0, Rising Star 7-11, Mishaan 7-11, Arbeed 7-11, Messina 7-11, Gaghdad Hope 7-11, Ajeel 7-11, Fayruz 7-11, Toonah 7-11 Champion 7-11, Cauldron 7-11, Warrant 7-11, Laffy 7-11, Narin 7-11 Once Again 7-7, Pride of Basra 7-7,. Obized 7-7.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Endorette 9-10, Greenfield 9-4, Lace 9-3, Sospello 9-3, Lively 9-0, Pine Tree 9-0, Red Cross Boy 9-0, Forward III 8-12, Rakings 8-12, Royal Jewel 8-11, Woorali 8-11, Meg Merrilies 8-7 Some Scribe 8-6 Lomo 8-6, Pine Box 8-5, Walbachin 8-4, My Eva 8-4, Lime house Lights 8-3, Milk Maid 8-0, Empty Title 8-0, Jadoo 7-13, Troop Leader 7-13 High Road 7-12, Cheery Girl 7-11, Right Royal 7-11, Crab Apple 7-10, Mary's Lamb 7-10, Victoria Cross 7-6, Aulivia 7-6, Lady Changeful 7-5, Rueful 7-2, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Cresset 9-2, Zen 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-13, Volsure 8-13, Viola 8-10, The Count 8-10, Whit Week 8-9, Madame Sze 8-9, Scribble 8-9, Margaret Joyce 8-8, Piccolo 8-6, Flight Errant 8-6, Chinese White 8-5, Joy Girl 8-5, Allensmore 8-5, Lover True 8-4, Mimi 8-4, Whispering 8-4, Czarda 82, Murmansk 8-1, Traceable 8-1, Chummy 8-0 Mosslev 8-0, Atrocity 8-0, Starboard 7-13, Very Little 7-12, Paragua 7-11 Cracknel 7-9, Cerago 7-4, Carton Pierre 7-4 Eager To 7-2.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winners Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000 third Rs. 3,000. For Horses.

Not Much 9-7, Galway Gate 9-2, Starshot 9-2 Quarryman 9-2, Carborundum 9-2, Owen Roe 9 2, Silver Jug 9-0, Royal Charter 9-0, Verge 9-0, Petrea 8-13, Northern Light 8-11, Aleli 8-11, Charlie's Smile 8-7 Allensmore 8-7, Tarvie 8-7, Old Sport 8-7, Heart Free 8-7, Flight Errant 8-7, Goldgainer 8-7, The Devil 8-7, Night Watch 8-7, Sunstroke 8-7, Monteith 8-7, Southern Beauty 8-6, Magical 8-3 Steel Blue 7-12, Grande Place 7.11, Flaming Orb 7-11, Nicety 7-11, Brixworth 7-1 Esk Water 7-1.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Hoses.

Kilrea 9-10, Marmion 8-11, Light Errant 8-7, Floreal 8-7, Divide 8-7, Bell Metal 8-6, Dayspring 8-3, Tarvie 8-3, Old Sport Royal Jewel 8-3, Leandros 8-3, Night Watch 8-3 Discussion 8-3, Lady Cleopatra 8-3, Prime Boy 8-3, Magical 8-3, Monteith 8-3, Roi Grison 8-3, Curator 8-2, Pilgrim's Pass 8-2, Festivity 8-2, Southern Beauty 8-2, Nicety 8-0, Allington 7-12, Madame Sze 7-13, Entailed 7-13, Lemoine 7-13, Eagleswell 7-13, Esk Water 7-11. Flaming Orb 7-10, Springbuck, Vale of York, Happy Times, Brisworth, Starboard and Lisnasharragh 7-7, Murmansk 7-4.

THE HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLECHASE Distance 2¼ Miles.

Winer Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses, bona-fide and unconditionally the property of Officers in H. M.'s Navy, Army or Royal Air Force on Full Pay.

Reigning Star 12-7, Repartee 12-2, Carbide 12-2, Truncheon 12-0, Major Saxham 11-10, Traveller 11-9 What Next 11-9, St Bee 11-8, Lesto 11-8, Red Turk 11-0, Larigot 11-0, Jimmy Fox 10-8, Prim 10-8, Corkscrew 10-4, Johnson 10-2 Elham Valley 10-0 Briston Cream 9-7.

SHIPPING.

Aug. 28.

S.S. Shuja, Murch, Jeddah.
S.S. Accra, Geofferey, Jeddah.
S.S. City of Calcutta, Brown, Liverpool.
S.S. Nawab, Rimner, Java.
S.S. Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
S.S. Orna, Hull, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Aquilya, Valeich, Trieste.
S.S. Clan Mactaggert, Sturling, Bahrein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

S.S. Glafield for Antwerp.
S.S. Clan Macnab for Antwerp.
S.S. Clan Merdock for Antwerp.
S.S. Hookeris for Antwerp.
S.S. Jeddah for Mauritious.
S.S. Jaladunta for Tuticorin.
S.S. Tengistan for Hongkong.

S.S. Shuja.—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Shuja, 3112 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 457 pilgrims.

S.S. Accra.—The D. M. Khandvani's steamer Accra, 1751 tons, Captain D. Geoffery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 456 pilgrims.

S.S. Nawab.—The Asiatic Co.y's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain J. W. Rimner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo sugar.

S.S. City of Calcutta.—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4898 tons, Captain J. G. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Aquiliya.—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Aquilija, 4201 tons, Captain C. Valcich, will sail today from harbour for Trieste etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The mail steamer Malwa with the outward mails of the 17th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday next.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 28.

S.S. Olympia for Liverpool.—19 bales wool raw, R. Veerchand, 1 bale Indian cotton, F.F. Campbell and Co. Ltd., 42 bales wool raw, B. Harbhum and Co., 3 cases silk piecegoods, G. Ramchand, 28 empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 50 bales wool raw, G. Gumanmall.

S.S. Olympia for Glasgow.—280 cwts linseed oilcakes, Indian General Trading Co.

S.S. Olympia for New York.—3 bales Indian woollen carpets, Flamingshaw and Co.

S.S. Plassey for London.—24 bales tanned cow hides, R. Alimohamed, 12 bales tanned goat skins, R. Alimahomed, 7 cases steam power machine, Allen Bros and Co. (India) Ltd.

S.S. Treloske for Antwerp.—145 bales hemp, S. Lalji and Co., 44 bales cotton fly, P. H. Vasa, 124 bales cotton fly K. Virram and Co., 406 bales cotton (Indian) Ralli Bros.

S.S. Treloske for Barcelona.—283 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 300 bales Indian Cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Glofield for Antwerp.—2,000 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., 2,500 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S.S. Laconia for Gottenburg.—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Den of Airbe for Genoa.—1000 cwts castor seed The Orient Co (Ind.) Ltd.

S.S. Rotenfels for Antwerp.—100 bales hemp S Permanand and Co.

S.S. Royal Prince for Dunkirk.—275 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S.S. Capri for Genoa.—110 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 1500 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Clan McNab for Antwerp.—2000 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S.S. Tamba Maru for Kobe.—250 bales Ind. raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 12 bales woollen piecegoods, 2 bundles goat skin tanned, K Kiritoni.

S.S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong.—100 bales Ind. grey cotton yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd; 72 cwts kadukutky, 15 cwts gum googar E S Abdulkyum.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 28.

S.S. Capri from Genoa, Agents Marritima Haliana Steam Navigation, Co.—7 cases buttons, 22 cases combs, 12 cases olive oil, 200 cases vermouth, 3,500 pieces marble tiles, 3,950 packets flooring tiles, 20 cases cotton goods, 3 bales cotton goods, 2 cases alarm timepiece, 34 cases corded shoes, 1 case marble work, 1,188 bags almonds, 200 cases brass discs, 50 bags hazelnuts, 1,275 baskets potatoes, 1,600 bags sulphur, 60 cases glass heads, 2 cases cigarette paper, 1 case tartoise shells, 5 bundles cotton, 6 packages old copper, 41 packages cloves, 100 bundles alkali, 3 bundles cow hides, 6 cases scissors cigarettes, 1 case gruppa (specie).

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

There were only a set of uncompleted matches on the Kennedy Sea Face grounds on Saturday and Sunday. The Hindu Gymkhana, which had a two-days' fixture against the Parsi Gymkhana cancelled the Sunday's meeting. The Islam Gymkhana played with the B. B. and C. I. Railway team on Saturday and with the New Hindu C. C. on Sunday. Both matches gave a good day's batting practice for the side which was fortunate to have the first knock, for play was commenced on both occasions as late as 3 p.m. The wicket was almost unplayable and the bowlers did what they liked with the ball. On Saturday the Islam Gymkhana was dismissed by the B. B. and C. I. for a bare 49, only Botawala being able to cross the double figure. On the other side, however, Vithal and Warden scored a contradiction with 55 and 65 (not outs) respectively. On the same day, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, Sudame, a Poona leather-swinger put up a record, at least for himself, by capturing ten wickets at the expense of barely 33 runs, his bag including some noted players on the Parsi side. The Parsi team was dismissed for only 41 runs.

On Sunday the Islam Gymkhana, again having the first knock, against the New Hindu C. C. ran up a total of 116, the visitors replying with 53 for 4 wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. AMERSEY XI.

An interesting whole day match was played on Sunday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Amersey XI on the ground of the former. The weather in the afternoon was cloudy and on account of a shower of rain at about 1 o'clock the game was suspended for well-nigh an hour. The Gymkhana having won the toss, went to bat. The home team, doubtless, made a good start and their first wicket was down at 57. Greenfield, once again, made a good dislpay in batting, having scored 61 runs, in which were included five boundaries and one over-boundary. He gave a chance at the long field to Dongre, who let it go. King also played well. The bowling average of Bhatoodekar was nice, he captured five wickets at the cost of forty runs. The home team closed their innings when their score stood at 149 runs for nine wickets. The visitors had only one hour and a half at their disposal. Their first wicket was captured at 9 runs. Doli Kapadia enlivened the play by hitting an over-boundary stroke on the long field. His was, indeed, a very stylish and attractive batting. Kalapesi also played a fine game, he scored 23 runs and remained not out. The match resulted in a draw. The following were the scores recorded when the stumps were drawn:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T Parker (capt) 19, G Harvey 0, A Greenfield 61, W Walsh 0, J King 34, H Cox 0, L Trelawav 4, Lt Battington 13, J Scott (not out) 2, A Champion 8, A Walker (did not bat), extras 8. Total 149.

AMERSEY XI.

M Amersey (capt) 3, M Vishram 8, S Dongre 6, Doli Kapadia 40, D Shete 1, Kalapesi (not out) 23, Botawalla 6, N Kharwa (not out) 6, Peermahomed, Bhatoodekar and P Welkar (did not bat), extra 1. Total 94.

DAVAR'S.
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(FRONT ENTRANCE). FORT, BOMBAY.

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce the Examinations by the Institute of Bankers of England, and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination are amongst those for which the College undertakes to prepare.

SHAMAA PUBLISHING HOUSE
SHAMAA VOL. II NOS. 3 AND 4.
(Double number) just published.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 12.

BOOKS.
BY SRI AUROBINDO GHOSE.

	Rs. a.
Love and Death	1 4
Yogi Sadhan	0 9
The Ideal of the Karmayogai	1 12
The Renaissasnce in India	1 12
The System of National Education	1 0
Yoga and its objects	0 8
Evolution	0 8
Superman	0 8
Thoughts and Glimpses	0 6
Isha Upanishad	1 0
Uttarpara Speech	0 4

And also other national books by popular Indian and European Writers.

SHAMAA PUBLISHING HOUSE.
BOOKSHOP.
Aghore Mandir, Mount Road, MADRAS.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND G. I. P. RLY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE
OF
THE REMAINING
UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS
AT
THE VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.
TO-DAY
TUESDAY the 29th August, 1922,
at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS.
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM. COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED
Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to
F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors
20-T, Fort, Street, Frere Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors.
60, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2560.

BUSINESS MEN !!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College, are the results of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call.

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7-0. Just out.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1922) 3rd Edition). This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 (in press.)
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers. Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, (2nd Edition 1922.) Dealing with problems of Organizations and Promotion of Companies, Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarist Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7.

PUBLISHERS.
Messrs RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.
WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos
Rectifiers. Freezers and Coffee-Grinders Sole gents and Distributor for India:
350 WORKING IN INDIA.
BABAN GOKHALE.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum
WAGNERELEC. Bombay. 'Phone 4545.

Answer to Correspondents.

"TRUTH"—You do not give your name and address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 29, 1922.

UNCTUOUS HUMBUG.

> *"It is true that nowhere do militarism and war find a more whole-hearted support than in the country rectory. . . But this is chiefly due to two characteristics of the spiritual official. First, a high sense of order and uniformity, as illustrated in the Church Service and the class behaviour of the village School, and affecting all his outlook upon life with a tinge of authoritativeness and rigour. His intellectual, economic and social conditions conspire to make him hostile to liberty and democracy. . . . Nowhere else are restraints upon intellectual liberty more injurious and more demoralizing. The inward bondage to a creed, immutable and authoritative, and the external bondage to a Church, which by its two dead hands of endowment and legal status imposes orthodoxy, involve not only the fact but feeling of spiritual servitude for all who have a natural capacity for independent thought."—Hobson.*
>
> *"Among the clergy of the State Church there are, however, other emotional and social attachments to the circle of reaction of a more personal order. The rectory exhibits an unusually developed Sentiment of Imperialism, to which many diverse currents of feeling contribute: 'imprimis,' a cultivated sympathy with a ruling caste engaged in spreading and imposing civilized government upon backward peoples, sanctified by considerations of missionary enterprise and endowed with powerful personal interests through sons in the Navy or the Indian Civil Service, or elsewhere engaged in 'Empire-building.' "—Ibid.*
>
> *"Both types of cleric are enemies of progress, both are in the last resort defenders of the status quo in politics, industry and other social institutions as in religion.—Ibid.*
>
> *"Last week Mr. Lloyd George made a speech about peace. This week he has made a speech about India. Last week, the velvet glove: this week, the iron hand. Last week, the pious platitude: this week, the impious boast, Last week, lip-service to a vague ideal that costs nothing, because there is no intention of attempting to put it into practice: this week, the brutal cynicism of practical politics. It is the swing of the pendulum, the oscillation of statecraft. It is a summary of Mr. Lloyd George."*

Mr. Lloyd George has indulged in some unctuous humbug about "no more wars" and the part that the "Churches of Christ" could play towards the prevention of future wars. The occasion was furnished by a luncheon which a Free Church admirer of Mr. Lloyd George gave in mail week. We are told that there was a company of 380 representatives of the Free Churches. Mr. Lloyd George took advantage of the occasion to air his views about the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, albeit of the "Christian" man. He claimed that he was there as a Non-conformit speaking to his fellow-Non-conformists, and, perhaps, that is the only reason, if reason there was, to excuse the hypocrisy of the Prime Minister, who knew that what he talked was arrant nonsense, that most people in "Christian" Europe knew of no religion other than of the Sabbath, or, in the words of the poet, devoting "six days to Mammon and one day to Cant." that the most of the Churches of Christ had long ceased to be what they were intended to be and had become the handmaids of Capitalism and Imperialism. He spoke of the "new temper" of the world and of the dangers of "war, its lessons and consequences" with the eloquence of a prefervid orator, and said:

> "There is first of all the great reaction, temporary perhaps but considerable against the sacrificial temper manifested during the war—the return to the more material spirit and attitude of mind. It was inevitable. Human nature has not enough petrol to keep up in the blue sky above the clouds for more than a certain period, and it has come down to earth with a bump and it is only religion can refill the tanks. (Cheers.) There is a desire to get away from the surrender and the sacrifice of war. "Let us eat, drink, and be merry for we have just emerged from the valley of death"—that is the new temper, and it is one of the dangers of the moment that the Churches alone can cope with."

Having thus prefaced his speech, he went on to say that what he "wanted mainly to talk about was the urgent need for all the Churches to combine to make war impossible." To this end he exhorted the Churchmen to tackle the "new generation arising." "It is a generation," he said,

> "that has not passed through the horrors of war. You are beginning to get into that generation, and each year you will get more and more into it. They read of the glories of war. They do not know of its horrors. That is the generation that will decide. Tear the war remorselessly of its glamour; reveal its hideousness to the eyes of this new generation. Tell them even about the troubles that followed the war. These are always forgotten. Waterloo—you see pictures of it, gorgeous, thrilling ennobling pictures of it, pictures that make you feel as if you could grasp a sword and dash with those rushing horsemen along. What followed Waterloo? Nobody reads about it; nobody knows; and they will forget the disorganization of trade and of industry, the difficulty of getting your daily bread, the hundreds of thousands tramping the streets to find some opportunity of earning a living for themselves and for their children, and tramping in vain. The despair that filled the land, the high taxation, the high prices—all that will have gone, but the glory of the war will always be blazing forth. That is the generation that will be judging the issue when the time comes."

So in Mr. George's opinion it was "the business of the Churches of Christ" to "teach the real lessons of the War."

"What," he asked with a flourish of rhetoric "was one of the great lessons of the war?", and then himself proceeded to reply:

> "I will tell you one. There was a nation with the most perfect army in the world; it was beaten because it had a bad cause. There were nations with ill-equipped armies: they won. Why? They had righteousness on their side. (Cheers.) Trust not in force. The nation that does so brings ruin upon itself; but the leaders, the trainers of conscience, have got to bring that home. This seems to me to be the greatest mission of the Churches. I do not ask anyone to abandon any principles for which he may have fought, but I do not believe in men who stick in dugouts on abandoned battle-fields. (Laughter and cheers.) The roll of battle has passed on to distant fields. They are not even within hearing of the roar of the artillery, not even of the heaviest guns, but they say, "We mean to stand," whatever happens, by the old "dug-out". (Laughter.) It may be there are people like that sort of thing. I like to follow the fight wherever it is (cheers) and the real fight for every Free Churchman now is the fight for peace. You can do it now. There is the exhaustion of the war: there are men who are tired of war. That will pass away. The hatreds will remain, the suspicions will remain, the ambitions will remain, the greed will remain, the fears will remain, and when these operate on revived and regenerated nerves and muscles it may be too late then to inculcate the conscience of peace into the multitudes of all lands."

Mr. Lloyd George, who is a past master the art of international wire-pulling, could not have forgotten, in the heat of the moment, that if there was one man more than another guilty of hypocrisy it was he. Most of the complications of the European—and Asiatic—situation to-day were his handiwork. The survival of "the rivalries, the animosities, the suspicions, above all, the fears," was the result of the double-game, he has so adroitly played in Europe and Asia. For much of the distrust, much of the discontent, he is mainly responsible. In the hour of victory, he forgot all the solemn pledges and promises and treated them as worse than "Scraps of Paper"; he belied his promises and betrayed the trust of all nations—European and Asiatic. Look at Turkey; look at Germany; look at India, Palestine and Mesopotamia; look at Russia; look at Egypt: look where you please over the two continents and you will find enough evidence—internal as well as external—to show that it is Mr. Lloyt George who has sown the seeds of discontent broadcast. Terrified at the magnitude of the evil he has wrought, it seems, he has suddenly turned to religion for solace and now vainly appeals to the "Churches of Christ" to undo the great wrong he has done to the "new generation arising" and to humanity at large. The League of Nations, on which we were told to build our hopes, has proved a huge deception; instead of proving "an essential part of the machinery of civilisation," as was predicated of its by its sponsors, it has proved the doom of civilisation. The League has been a failure in the sense that it has proved, in the hands of international quacks and humbugs, an automaton for sanctimoniously registering the will of the Big Four, begging pardon, Five including Belgium. Not in the spirit alone but in the letter also, has the League failed in its much-vaunted purpose, and, if proof were needed, may we not cite the Mandates as an instance in point? Inspite, and because, of the League, "the strongest passions in the human heart—fear, revenge, hatred"—have been accentuated, and on all sides we hear the distant rumblings of thunder and the murmurings of the angry waves. In a surcharged atmosphere which has descended upon Europe—and Asia,—what can we hope for from the "Churches of Christ," many of which have degenerated during centuries into weapons of the rich and the powerful, and lost sight of their originall high purpose? The churches have failed to inspire men to the lofty heights of an invincible faith, the idealism of Christ, and religion itself has become a mask for Cant. The churches have lost their pristinc power for good, and money has corrupted the souls of most of their votaries. For the churches as a whole, as "The Nation and the Athenaeum" says, "the fact that they had had two thousand years to do their job and have made as yet no serious beginning seems to slide away quite smoothly from the "principles" in which they clothe their spiritual nakedness."

What can the Churches do to sanctify into decrees the unjust and unrighteous decisions of the League? The Covenants may be good; the Articles excellent; but what of the great *motif*? It is true that "the letter kileth, but the spirit giveth life." But where is the spirit that will give the letter life? The worship of Mammon and the exaltation of Cant have destroyed the spirit that gives life, and to-day wherever you turn your eyes, you will find Europe a veritable armed camp, and "there is a distrust, there is one nation that will not believe anything that is said by another nation. . . . There is that atmosphere in the world and it is all explosive material, littered all over Europe." The whole of Europe has sunk deeper and deeper into godless materialism. International animosities cannot be laid by the heel, and Imperialism and its agents in the Press and on the platform will have no religion save the religion of filling their own pockets. They thrive by war and make it their business to foment war. Everywhere there are signs that the path is being paved for another war—far more tremendous in its consequences to mankind than Armageddon.

> "Nations are building up armaments; nations—I will not say that did not exist, but nations that have been submerged, buried—are building up new armies. You have national animosities, national fears, suspicions, dislikes, ambitions fostered and exaggerated. You have more than that. Keep your eye on what is happening. They are constructing more terrible machines than even the late war even saw. What for? Not for peace. They are not even to disperse armies. They are to attack cities unarmed, where you have defenceless populations to kill, to maim, to poison, to mutilate, to burn helpless women and children."

The next war, if it ever comes, and must inevitably come if the European nations go on at the present fevered pace building up or extending new engines of destruction, will, it has truly been observed, be "a war upon civilisation itself." Better that than that the godless civilisation of the west should continue to infest mankind and obstruct the emancipation of humanity. It is nothing short of humbug to imagine that the churches of to-day can exercise effective influence for the good on the course of national or international events. The only way to peace—both national and international—has been shown by the greatest man of Asia at any rate, if not also of Europe—the way of self-purification, self-discipline and non-violence. But he is expiating the sins of the world in a British jail. The moment the churches forsook their present prostituted calling and took to preaching the great doctrines of Christ, they would find themselves maimed, crippled and neglected. Unctuous humbug as he is, Mr. Lloyd George has sworn that what he saw of war and its horrors has made him "vow that I will consecrate what is left of my energies to make it impossible that humanity shall in future have to pass through the fire, the torment, the cruelty, the horror and the squalor of war." What better proof of the genuineness of that vow than the discord he has sown in the Near East, setting the Greek against the Turk, and the Jew against the Arab! And where do, pray, the churches come in, in all this sordid business? As "The Nation and the Athenaeum" points out, "unless our pacifists and their fairweather patrons in Church and State can descend from the clouds of virtuous principle to political practice, the military realists in every country can afford to smile at their futile demonstrations, fully assured that when they have joined their fellow-conspirators in other countries in bringing about the next war our political and spiritual pastors and masters will discover that their peace principles, 'admirable in themselves, do not fit *that* case."

THE POPE AND NON-VIOLENCE

A Rome message says that "The Pope was profoundly moved on hearing the news of Mr. Collins' death, and declared that the epidemic of political murders shows the necessity of realising that violence does not secure the triumph of any cause." The Pope's declaration is just as it should be, and would derive considerable force if the present "head of the Greatest Church in Christendom" were consistent in his declaration and applied it all round, regardless of all differences of climate, religion, politics and colour. We have not the least idea that the Pope has ever condemned the imprisonment of the greatest apostle of peace and non-violence. If Mahatma Gandhi were not an Indian and had professed a religion, which is also the Pope's, and had been condemned by intolerant authority, the whole of Europe would have protested against it. But because the Mahatma happens to be n Asiatic and is a "heathen," according the Churchmen, the action of the British bureaucracy is condoned or connived at. Yet think of the hypocrisy of "Christian" Europe, which pays lip-service to Peace and arms itself to the teeth with all the devilish engines of destruction! The applause by "Christian" statesmen of the Pope's declaration about non-violence in connection with "Mike" Collins' murder may be set down, not to conviction but to the appreciation of the fact that coming as it does from the religious head of Catholic Europe, a declaration from him might produce some effect on the Catholics in Ireland and elsewhere.

Notes of the Day

The European Crisis.

According to Reuter, it is officially announced that the semi-official negotiations between Sir John Bradbury and M. Manclere and the German Government have been concluded with the arrangement which substantially consists of Germany's guaranteeing the future deliveries of coal and timber by bills on large German industries. The Reparations Commissioners are now in Paris where they will submit the result of the mission to their colleagues. It may be hoped that this arrangement will postpone, for some time, the disasters of the crisis through which Germany, and, as a consequence, Europe are just now passing, though the latest news from France is not calculated to strengthen this hope. Meanwhile, the Austrian crisis is getting acuter day by day. The only solution from the Austrian point of view is, of course, a union with Germany, though, according to Reuter, a tense diplomatic struggle has, in this connection, begun among the three great neighbouring races, the Slavs, the Germans, and the Italians. France is naturally opposed to the Union of Austria with Germany or Italy, but is favourable to her union with the *Little Entente* of the neighbouring Slav States. On the other hand, Italy's attitude makes this solution impossible because she threatens to intervene if Austria falls a victim to revolution or attempts to unite with Germany or the *Little Entente*. While this diplomatic struggle has gone on, Austria's cry for immediate help has remained unheard by the Allies.

The Only Way Out.

The true remedy for the economic malady of Europe still remains to be taken. Mr. Cox, Ex-Governor of Ohio, who has been visiting the capitals of Europe, laid his finger on the root of the problem when he declared that France's military policy is based entirely on the desire to protect herself against invasion while, on the other hand, the German Government wants peace. France's fears thus are groundless and her insistence on her pound of flesh from Germany is prompted by the desire to cripple Germany's strength for generations to come. The reparations question thus forms the key to the situation. The indemnity must be reduced to reasonable proportion and with it the occupation of the Rhineland, the guarantee for the indemnity, must be ended, if Germany is to be placed on her feet again and the economic regeneration of Europe is to be assured. France regards the question of inter-Allied debts as bound up with that of reparations. Britain says she will cancel her claims against the Allies only in proportion as America does the same to her. Mr. Cox wants America to intervene and take the initiative to prevent disaster by appointing Mr. Hoover to cope with the reparations task. His cautious and deliberate silence regarding the inter-Allied debts is significant. He submits that there is a hypothesis from the American angle which suggests the moral or practical desirability, of a liberal attitude. This means, in short, that America is ready to help Europe by cancelling her debts. But she wants guarantees—not material guarantees but a changed outlook. She wants the Allies to change their policy towards the fallen foes as well as their policy of militarist and imperialistic aggrandisement. America is right. Why should she cancel the debts when the only result of her generosity will be to give immunity to the European Powers to arm themselves against one another and to menace the liberties of smaller nations?

Uselessness of Official Committees.

The Bihar Legislative Council has rejected a proposal for a mixed Committee to inquire into the complaints of political prisoners in different jails. On behalf of the local Government, it was stated that no useful purpose would be served by an enquiry. We agree. Committees and Commissions are a favourite device of autocrats to buy immunity from criticism and to whitewash the dark spots on the administration. We do not say that in refusing to accede to the proposal for a Committee, the Bihar Government made any explicit admission. Their opposition was based on other grounds, namely, that "the complaints of political prisoners were baseless." In this Presidency too, whenever there is a complaint, we are assured that it is baseless and that the treatment of prisoners is exceptionally exemplary. And the pity of it would seem to be that that treatment is not widely copied all over the world. In the Bihar Council, it was urged on behalf of the Government that the presence of the political prisoners had a deleterious effect on the ordinary prisoners. Quite possible, because, it seems to us, that the former being intelligent and enlightened, and suffering for a cause rather than for any crimes, cannot certainly submit to the humiliating treatment of prisoners in the Indian jails. We do not believe that the Non-Cooperators as a rule have ever been guilty of indiscipline; but their just opposition to the degrading practices of the Indian jails, which are against the letter and the spirit of the jail rules devised by the bureaucracy, is often regarded by the intolerant bureaucracy as indiscipline. So long as the bureaucratic mentality remains unchanged, no good will ever come of any Committee, whether for inquiring into the treatment of prisoners or the excesses committed by the forces of Law and Order.

Propaganda in Maharashtra.

We are glad to note from the programme of lectures arranged for Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. Sathaye and Mr. Khare in various important centres of Congress activities in the Deccan that the overwhelming majority of the rank and file in Maharashtra, who believe in the principles of non-cooperation, are now getting busy and are making a well-timed effort to show to the country that the defection from the Congress programme which has originated from Poona is limited to a very small circle of Nationalists. The latter are headed by Mr. Kelkar, who has been fortunate in securing the sympathy of a very small number of lieutenants; but the younger men are with the Mahatma, so are the Mahratta masses. We have every reason to hope that the political tour will be a pronounced success.

INDIA AND AMERICAN LABOUR.

(BY ROBERT M. BUCK.)

The American Federation of Labour, at its 1922 annual convention last June at Cincinnati, by resolution officially expressed its "Sympathy for the just struggles and aspirations of the people of India."

No one who was not on the ground where he could see it, could understand how much of an achievement it was to obtain this expression by the convention, nor what planning and effort on the part of Taraknath Das, International Secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India, it required. One might think that the American Labour Movement would, as a matter of course, adopt almost any resolution asked in behalf of a suffering people and welcome a statement of the facts and so it might have been, had it not been for the attitude of fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress.

Obstructive Attitude of British Delegates.

Mr. Das appeared early at the convention which lasted two weeks. He brought with him a resolution similar to the one finally adopted, except that it referred to Gandhi and the non-cooperation method. The splendid work of the Friends of Freedom for India during the last three years showed itself in that Mr. Das found many friends among the delegates and was able to extend his acquaintance rapidly among the Labour leaders assembled at the convention. President James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour sponsored the resolution, which was referred to the Committee on International Labour Relations.

Many of the delegates had heard Mr. Das tell in public speeches his thrilling story of the struggles of India and some of these understood to obtain for him an invitation to address the convention. Mr. Das appeared before the Committee which was considering the resolution and pleaded India's cause, but when it came to addressing the convention, he was told that the President Samuel Gompers of the federation, who was presiding over the convention, would have to pass on that request. Accordingly, he waited on Mr. Gompers and was put through a regular catechism of questions and finally was told that the question of his speaking depended upon whether what he would say would prove to be offensive to the two fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, toward whom no "discourtesy" would be tolerated.

In order to leave no stone unturned in his effort to tell the delegates the story of India, Mr. Das even offered to write out his speech—and did so, submitting it to President Gompers—but still the question had to be submitted to the British fraternal delegates—so Mr. Das pleaded his case with them and even showed them the speech he intended to deliver, but he found them, although representing the Labour movement of England, thoroughly imbued with imperialism as far as their attitude towards India was concerned and, although they were for recognition of Russia, and for other liberal policies, they would not move an inch for India.

Some of the delegates who heard of the difficulties Mr. Das was having, said that if he were not granted the floor by the officials of the convention, they would move from the floor of the assembly that he be permitted to speak. Word of this must have reached President Gompers, for he finally told Mr. Das not only that he would not be given the privilege of the floor, but that if any delegate tried to get it for him, he (President Gompers) would address the convention and state his objection to permitting the presentation of India's cause.

Reference to Mahatma Gandhi Omitted.

At this point Mr. Das diplomatically terminated his effort to speak, in order not to

(Continued on page 8.)

IRISH SITUATION

DETERMINATION OF PROVISIONAL GOVT

TO GIVE FULL EFFECT TO TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The deaths of Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith, the retirement of another signatory to the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the desertion of a fourth in no way affect the status of the Treaty.

Mr. Winston Churchill, telegraphing to Mr. Cosgrave the foregoing, added that, on the contrary, both sides would feel it all the more their sacred duty to carry out the act of reconciliation.

Mr. Cosgrave, who is the Acting Chairman of the Irish Provisional Government, has replied that the Provisional Government wil unswervingly adhere to the programme which gives full effect to the Treaty.

BRITISH CAPTAINS AMBUSHED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

When two British captains, accompanied by an armed escort of 7 men, landed at Castletown Bearhaven, Cork, to draw pay for the British troops on Bere Island, they encountered a hail of bullets in the town square. All of them were more or less seriously wounded. They replied to fusillade with deadly effect, killing some of their ambushers, and wounding and capturing the remainder. It is stated that roebbery was the motive of the attack.

BUDBROOKE BARRACKS BURNED OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Warwickshire Regiment's Headquarters at Budbrooke Barracks were completely burned out early in the morning. There were a number of remarkable escapes but no casualties.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

RECOMMENDATION TO ACCEPT INDIAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Conference of the Workers' Welfare League has passed unanimously a recommendation that the Trades Union Congress next year should accept delegates nominated by the All-India Trades Union Congress.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

MR. KAMAT'S MOTIONSIN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

Mr. B. S. Kamat has given notice of his intention to move in the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly a resolution asking for the creation of a star class of prisoners in Indian jails as suggested by the Jails Committee. Mr. Kamat also seeks to commit Government to the policy of state management of railways. He also moves for the establishment of local railway company to be located at its head quarters as recommended by the Railway Committee. He suggests thot these bodies shall be composed of not more than ten members, not less than six being elected.

In another of his resolutions a demand is made for the appointment of a Royal commission to re-examine the question of the inequality and injustice caused by provincial contributions at present in force under the Devolution Rules and the Meston Award.

MASJID RAILWAY COLLISION

NO INJURY TO PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Referring to Sunday night's collision between a suburban and an express train at Masjid station, a communication from Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway says:—"The damage done was not great and was confined almost entirely to the engine of the suburban train and the rear brake-van of the express train. So far as can be ascertained no passengers received injuries. Unfortunately the engine staff of the suburban train were seriously hurt. The oilman has since died of his injuries and the driver and fireman are in hospital. The guard of the express train and a brakesman who was travelling with him were also injured and are in hospital. As the accident occurred late in the evening traffic was not seriously dislocated but the through trains due to leave Bombay between 22 hours and midnight were detained for periods not exceeding two hours. A few suburban trains were cancelled. The line was cleared at 5 hours this morning and traffic is moving normally. Responsibility for the collision has not yet been determined.

CABLE ITEMS.

Johannesburg.—While motoring, Hon. Lieut. General Sir Louis Jacob Van Deventer died suddenly to-day. He served he commanded in East Africa (1917-19.) through the South African War as Second-in-Command to General Smuts, and

Turin.—The famous Italian airman, Sgr. Brakpapa, in an F. I. A. T. R-700 aeroplane, flew the measured kilometre at the rate of over 210 miles an hour, and has claimed to have put up the World's record.

Sydney (Nova Scotia).—The coal strike has been settled.

REPARATION COMMISSION

DECISION NOT EXPECTED TILL WEDNESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission met this morning but are not coming to any decision till Wednesday. The Commission has informed the German Government that it can be heard then if it wishes.

DELIVERIES IN KIND

BRADBURY MISSION'S FAILURE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—Newspapers state that Sir John Bradbury and M. Mauclere have informed the Reparations Commission that all German ministers, except Doctor Hermes and Herr Bergmann, confess that Germany is bankrupt.

Chancellor Wirth is said to be afraid of standpoint.

The mission to Berlin undoubtedly failed, and the French consider that the latest German proposal about the deliveries of wood and coal is unsatisfactory and of a very small value. It is asserted that the French Government will maintain its standpoint.

SEIPEL OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Vienna.—Judging from the interview with Herr Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor, at Innsbruck, his visits to Prague, Berlin, and Verona, have apparently brought about no very definite results. Both at Prague and Verona, he was told that Austria must await action by the League of Nations, while, referring to his visit to Berlin, Herr Seipel merely spoke about Germany's grave economic situation.

Herr Seipel, however, is still hopeful; and he has expressed his conviction that these conferences will enable him to make concrete proposals to the Austrian Committee on the Foreign Affairs which will extricate Austria from her paralysing economic situation.

SPLIT IN G. C. B. A.

PRESIDENT'S DRASTIC ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

Sunday's meeting under the presidency of U. Chit Hlaing, President of the General Council of Burmese Association confirmed the proceedings of the previous meeting to boycott the district councils and circle board and also appointed a new secretary to replace the one who declined to accept Chit Hlaing's order and authorised demand being made for handing over to the new secretary of all books and papers of the Association. The twenty-one executive members who resigned and wished to return were informed that they were not wanted.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY NATIONALISTS ON TOUR.

The following is the programme of tour arranged for Mr .L. G. Khare, Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale to preach the necessity of adhering to the Non-cooperation programme at the Gaya Congress:—

31st Aug.—Mr. L. G. Khare, Kurduwadi.
1st Sept.—Mr. L. G. Khare, Sholapur.
2nd Sept.—Mr. L. G. Khare, Barsi.
3rd Sept.—Mr. L. G. Khare, Pandharpur.
Dr. Sathaye—Sholapur.
Mrs. A. Gokhale.—Sholapur.
5th and 6th—Mr. L. G. Khare, Nasik.

TRICHUR DISTURBANCES.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

A Cochin message says that all the accused, numbering over thirty, who were arrested for alleged participation in Trichur disturbances resulting from faction fight between Hindus and Christians last year have been discharged by the special First Class Magistrate of Trichur for want of evidence.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF E. I. RLY. UNION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ASANSOL, Aug. 25.

Mr. J. C. Sen Gupta has sent the following telegram to the General Secretary, E. I. Railway Union, Howrah:—

I have consulted with many of Railway employees here and ex-employees, and come to know that they have got implicit faith in Swami Darsananasa and in Swami Viswanandjee. With regard to the amalgamation of the Union with the Howrah Union they say that all the Unions of E. I. Ry. should be one and the central office of the Union should be located at Asansol as head-quarters. They put blame on the Howrah Union and also on Mr Andrews, saying that it is due to them only that the last strike came to a disastrous end. Swami Vishanandjee is here to-day after his long tour throughout the E. I. Ry. line and he too is of the openion that the central office of the Union should be at Asansol.

The second defamation case against Mr Muzharal Haque, Editor of the "Motherland" has been postponed till 5th September.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE.

RIGHT OF IMPOSING NATIONALITY.

BRITAIN REFERS QUESTION TO THE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

For the first time two first rank powers appear in opposition before the League of Nations. The question in dispute is Tunis and Morocco, about which Britain has placed a motion on the next agenda. The British complain that the French have no right to impose French nationality on British subjects born in Tunis and Morocco, which are not French Dominions but merely protectorates. Britain has frequently protested that British subjects of Maltese origin were handcuffed and compelled to join the French Army. France contends that she possesses sovereign rights to impose nationality upon foreigners born in protectorates. France refused to submit the dispute to arbitration, whereupon Britain handed over the dispute to the Council of the League which meets on August 30th.

DOCKER'S STRIKE AT HAVRE.

SERIOUS STREET FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The strike of six thousand dockers at Havre has been accompanied by interference with the traffic and sympathetic strikes of twenty-four hours by seamen and other workers. The trouble led to a serious street fighting. The strikers stoned the police, who fired, and three persons were killed and thirty-seven wounded, as already reported. The strikers fortified the strike committee's headquarters with barbed wire barricades, telegraph poles, and tree trunks. They also tore up pavements and dug trenches. This morning, the police occupied, without bloodshed, the buildings held by the extremists, who were driven out after six persons had been arrested. The troops have occupied the railway station allowing the trains to depart. Reinforcements of the troops and police are arriving.

ARREST OF "AGITATORS."

Havre.—In addition to the six leaders of the dockers' strike, the police have rounded up and arrested numerous agitators, including some women. Meetings have been prohibited and order is now restored.

ACCIDENT TO "FRANCE" "UNAVOIDABLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Brest.—The Naval circles are unanimously of the opinion that the battleship "France" was wrecked owing to an unavoidable accident. The loss is regarded as very serious, as there are only seven battleships of the "France" type in the French navy, but is pointed out that the Washington Treaty allows France to build a successor. It is stated that one of the missing sailors of the "France" has been picked up.

DEPUTATION FROM MALAYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The deputations from Malaya and Ceylo have arrived and are conferring with th Government of India.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The proposed All-India Railwaymen' Conference which was to be held here ha been finally postponed till November. Th annual meeting of the Society of Railway men will be held within the next three days

MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon is weak in western India but it has given widespread rain on Burma coast and in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma. Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Kumaon Hills, Central India east, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, north Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Central India west, west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Rangoon. Diamond Island, Toungoo one inch; Moulmein, Akyab three; Kyaukpyu two, Gauhati, Cherrapunji, and Jessore one and a half, Silchar, and Barisal two, Cox's Bazar one, Saugor Island three, Balasore two, Hazaribagh, Daltongang, and Naya Dumka one and a half, Darbhanga, Patna Lucknow, and Dehra Dun three, Bareilly one and a half, Muktesar two, Gorakpur, Mussooree and Chakrata one, Rawalpindi, and Sutna two, Nowgong one, Seoni and Penda one and a half, Nagpur one, Chanda two, Parbhani, Hyderabad, Hanamkonda, Mangalore and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab.

PALESTINE.

ARAB DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST ZIONISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Jerusalem.—The Arab Congress at Nablus has passed a resolution in which the Congress will oppose the proposed Palestine constitution; endeavour to acquire independence by legitimate means; refuse to acquiesce in Palestine's becoming a Jemish national home; and oppose the Zionist immigration.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE BEGINS?

KEMALISTS ATTACK GREEKS IN ISMIDT DIST.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Constentinople.—The recrudescence of military operations in Anatolia seems evident. Following the dislodgment by the Kemalists of the Greek outpost at Ortandji in Meander District, on August 19th the Kemalists to-day attacked the Greek positions at Rumkoi in Ismidt District. This is regarded, in some quarters, as a prelude to a Turkish offensive.

CALCUTTA LABOUR DISPUTES.

CONSTITUTION OF CONCILITATION PANEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

As a result of the recommendations made by the committee appointed by the Government last year to inquire into the labour situation in view of a number of strikes which had occurred at that time, the Government of Bengal appointed a conciliation panel for the purpose of settling disputes affecting public utility. The period of service for the panel which was constituted will expire on the 31st instant and the Government have intimated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and such other public bodies that they propose to reconsitute it for the year.

AN EGYPTIAN JOURNALIST IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Hajee Mirza Abdul Mohamed Irani Mahomed Sultan, owner of "Teheran-Nema", a Persian organ in Egypt who is now on a tour round Islamic countries in tre east arrived at Delhi from Kabul en route to Mesopotamia. He was entertained to a private tea party at the office of the daily "Congress". He spoke regarding his experiences in Islamic countries he had already visited viz Persia and Afghanistan to afford him and opportunity to address a Delhi audience. A public meeting under the auspices of Congress and Khilafat Committee was held last evening in Sangam Theatre where he spoke in Persian on "Islamic Brotherhood and Awakening of the East," avoiding all controversial topics of the day. He left for Bombay this morning.

SARDAR MEHTAB SING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 28.

The news that Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh has been taken to the Lahore central jail, is incorrect. He is stillin Amritsar and will shortly be placed on trial.

DELHI NON-CO-OPERATORS RELEASED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Dr. Abdul Rahman and Mr. Taqi, two prominent Gongress leaders of Delhi, who had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in December last were released from the Delhi district jail at eleven this morning. The remaining part of their sentence has been remitted.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 28.

It is understood Khan Bahadur Khwaj Mohammad Noor has been appointed President of the Bihar Council to succeed the Hon Mr. Sinha as President.

RUGBY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The Final of Poona Rugby Football tournament was played on Sunday evening before a large attendance which included Sir George Lloyd. The teams were Bombay Gymkhana who had beaten 18th Brigade R. F. A. in the first game and Poona Gymkhana. After an interesting and exciting match Bombay won by 11 points (one goal 2 tries) to 5 points (1 goal). At the conclusion of the game his Excellency the Governor presented the challenge cup to winners.

Mr. Gray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has brought another libel suit against the Editor and proprietor of "Ahli Summatwal Jammiat" of Amritsar claiming Rs 7,000 as damages for alleged defamation.

It is learnt that six men have been admitted to the Pabna hospital who were wounded in the firing at Char Khalipur.

MR. C. R. DAS.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

NOMINATED BY RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 28.

At a special meeting of the reception committee held at Gaya yesterday Mr. C. R. Das has been nominated president of the Indian National Congress as recommended by a majority of the provinces.

"MAHATMAJI-A SAFE GUIDE."

MR. WAMANRAO JOSHI INTERVIEWED

An Amraoti correspondent wires:—In the course of an interview which he gave to a representative of the "Navjivan" of Ahmedabad, Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, who was recently released from jail, said, his ambition was to be an ideal prisoner. He never gave any cause for complaint and did his work cheerfully. The jail authorities on their part did not show any discourtesy towards him. He would advise all civil resisters and political prisoners to be ready for all sorts of hardships, privations and humiliations. To grumble against jail discipline meant that they were not prepared for sacrifice. He would also suggest that every political prisoner should cultivate a taste for some non-political subject as Vedant which would lighten the weariness of jail life and prevent moods of melancholy.

Asked about the advance made by the country since the Bezwada decision, on the eve of which he was arrested, Mr. Joshi said: "The country is rid of many superstitions. I am thankful that talk about constitutional agitation is no more. Where is our constitution? We have yet to win it. Meanwhile we must avail ourselves of all fair means for the attainment of Swaraj. Let me hasten to add only peaceful means can discipline and lead a nation like ours to the threshold of liberty. The Bezwada programme has given us an opportunity of organisation and whatever the success of the various items of N.C.O., the spirit of Swaraj is surging in the hearts of the people at large. The country is developing its backbone. This fills my heart with joy and hope for the liberation of India. The boycott of the Prince's visit was India's announcement to the world that we are not contended with the present rule and we are out to make a necessary change in order to make it amenable to the people's voice. I regret the outbursts of mob fury at Bombay, Chauri Chaura and other places. Our people ought to recognise that undisciplined violence and anger, instead of helping the country, do incalculable harm by strengthening the hands of the Bureaucracy and justifies repression in the eyes of the world."

MODIFICATION OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Asked his opinion agolt the modification of Congress programme and the attitude of some leaders, he said: "The N.C.O. programme has given the people a correct outlook in ending politics. It has destroyed many shibboleths. I would not contemplate or countenance any backward move. The triple boycott is necessary. Of course, no programme can be final, the N.C.O. programme will have to be changed when the country is ready for a forward move. The Mahatmaji saw the country was not ripe for a forward move. The existing items were too much for the people. He, therefore, cried a halt. We cannot beat a retreat. N.C.O. is the attitude we can take consistent with our sense of righteousness and self respect. For the present we must div our trenches and wait till our rank and file are able to come up. That would be right generalship. In political movements the struggle is distributed over a variety of detailed attempts; it often happens we suffer defeat in one or two items, yet the struggle as a whole proves successful. I have seen at least three different waves of national awakening. In the first wave Lok. Tilak was the only person to court suffering and stand it. He was branded as thoughtless and rash by the then wise people. The second saw dozens and scores of people by the side of Lokmanya. People admired them for their courage but something like a hush came over the country when Lokmanya was deported. To-day thousands and tens of thousands have gone to jail and more would have followed if Government had not seen the futility of clapping more in jail and had we not put a ban on courting jails. What is most striking this time is that there is no sloth whatsoever. The movement is going on with undiminished vigour."

ENTERING THE COUNCILS.

As regards entering the Councils, Mr. Joshi said: "It is humiliating at this stage to talk of entry into the Councils. The Councils do not carry us an inch in the direction of Swaraj. I do not think anything remains to be done in the shape of exposing the Government, and certainly the boycott of Council is more effective in undermining the prestige of Government in the minds of the people and the nations abroad than obstruction within the Councils. The Reforms were framed so as to allow no deadlock. The bureaucracy is too shrewd to leave any loop-whole. I want all Nationalists, to remain outside and work among the masses in order to intensify our demands for Swaraj. What India wants heroes not debators."

ATTITUDE OF POONA LEADERS.

Asked as to his views about the Tilak-Gandhi controversy raging in Maharashtra, he said:—"I regard it as most unfortunate and unbecoming. I see the spirit of Lok. Tilak in the N.C.O. movement. Mahatmaji inherited what Lokamanya achieved and that deservedly. The slight difference in their philosophic outlook ought not to disturb us. Let us come up to their high patriotism and noble sacrifice. It shall perhaps then be time for us to discuss their differences in principles and temperaments. think the Mahatmaji is a safe guide so far as he fights for our birthright, Swaraj."

GURU-KA-BAGH.

ENTRY PROHIBITED TO AKALIS

MAGISTRATE INSTALLED AT LAHORE JUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug 28.

It is officially stated that in order to assist in avoiding further breaches of the peace on the part of the Akalis at Guru-ka-bagh, all organised bands of the Akalis passing through Lahore junction and found on inquiry to be bound for that destination are directed to return to their homes. Those who fail to do so are being dealt with under sections 127 and 128 Criminal Procedure Code.

A magistrate has been placed on duty at Lahore junction to carry out these instructions. Similar action is being taken at the patti.

200 ARRESTS FOR "WOODCHOPPING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 27.

The wood-chopping affair in the Shrine of Guruka Bagh, a small village about 5 miles south of the Tahsil Ajnala in the District of Amritsar, which has culminated in the arrest of a large number of Akali Sikhs, including Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, a prominent number of Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, appears to have originated under the following circumstances:—

On August 10th Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, sentenced 5 Akalis of Guruka Bagh to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, having convicted them under Section 379 I. P. C. for cutting trees from the estate of the Mahant of Gurdwara, which they alleged were meant for the use of Langar or the free kitchen. This prompted the Gurdwara Parbandak Committee to issue a long *communique* contending that the Gurdwara at Guruka Bagh had been taken possession of by Akalis and was, therefore, under the management of the Shiromani Committee. In the same *ccommunique* the Committee appealed to the Sikhs to stand by *panth* in this matter, meaning thereby that the Akalis should come forward to offer resistance in the matter. It appeared that the Akalis of the place actually came forward to obey the hints of the Committee. Another batch of 5 Akalis chopped Gurdwara wood and were proceeded against under Section 379 I. P. C. More batches of Akalis then continued coming forward offering themselves for arrest and the total number of arrests, according to the Gurdwara Committee now number more than 200.

Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, who was arrested on the 26th instant at Amritsar, has been brought to Lahore Central Jail.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The market generally had a better undertone which was chiefly reflected in Howrahs. There was, however, more business in all sections. Among jutes inquiry centred chiefly on Northbrook, Reliance, Orient, Cheviot, Kanknarrah and Kinnison. Century were steady at 9/12. Cotton market had buyers at better rates Dunbars closed at Rs. 388 Kesoram at Rs. 13. Burrakurs were easier but only a small business was put through. Bhulanbararee, Deoli and Sendra were all done at low rates. Standards were marked up on appearance of report. Business in industrials was not brisk but inquiry was fairly well spared. Bengal potteries continue to have buyers. There was little inquiry for B. I. Tobacco. Imperial Banks were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

The Government securities 6 per cent bonds (1926) 100/1, 6 per cent bonds (1931) 100/4.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 88, Imperial Bank 367, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount, Karnani Bank 7/4.

Railways:—Burdwan Katwa Railway 48.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 475, Dunbar 386, Kesoram 12/14, Mohini Mills 5, New Victoria 9-8. Tinnevelly Textiles 10/10.

Jute.—Belvedere 370, Benjamin 5/2 discount, Century 9/12, Clive 35/4, Cheviot 192, Dalhousie 347, Hooghly 61, Howrah 45, Kinnison 860, Lansdowne 282, Orient 180, Northbrook 59, Reliance 47/8. Waverley 10/4.

Coal:—Baraboni 15/12, Bhulanbararee 44, Burrakur 35/12, Century 3/12, Deoli 35/10, Imperial 12/4, Samla Govindpur 12/8, Patmohna 8, Standard 71/4.

Cement:—Bengal Potteries 5/12, C. P. Cement 4/4, Hume Pipe 2/10, Marshall (India) Ltd 6/14, B. I. Corporation 8/8, B. I. Tobacco 1/10, Burma Corporation 5/8. Calcutta Ice Association 27/4, Acme Oil 1/2, British Ceylon Corporation 4/14, Bengal Timber Trading 210, Cawnpore Sugar 39/12, C. D. Muree Brewery 164, Ryam Sugar 39/8, Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 1907 70.

The exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence.

At a public meeting of citizens of Karachi held on Saturday resolutions were passed, urging that in view of manifold advantages to Sind to be derived from construction of Sukkur Barrage Irrigation Scheme urges the scheme be commenced during the forthcoming cold weather.

A Conoor message says that death occurred on Saturday night of the Brigadier Surgeon, Colonel William Price Soyen of the Indian Medical Service from heart-failure at the age of 79.

"A JAIL SCANDAL."

REPLY TO SECOND PRESS NOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While thanking you for publishing our reply to Government Press note dated 10th instant, we hope you will allow us to reply to the official Press Note issued on 17th instant in continuation of the first in connection with the Visapur jail scandal through the medium of your paper.

We are honestly surprised at the ridiculously meagre and unsatisfactory Press Note just issued by the Government of Bombay. It seems that the bureaucracy still lives in Fool's Paradise if it believes that the existence of the most damning scandal can be disposed of simply by such succinct denials. The present note, we think, is an incongruous combination of helpless confessions, daring denials and implied acquiescences. It admits that we were "men of education," that work of corn-grinding was given to us and that fetters were imposed on us day and night for the whole period of our incarceration; but asserts that some allegations are 'palpably false,' some are 'obviously untrue' and one of them is physically impossible. The official Note refers to a "pamphlet which has been widely circulated" and this implies that the authorities concerned have come across the pamphlet, containing an account of our ill treatment, which has recently been published by us. Now if the Government's non-contradiction of certain specific allegations be regarded as their implied confession, we can safely aver that the Government has cut a sorry figure by observing silence on the following points.

1. That we used to be searched in a stark-naked condition 5 times a day.

2. That our sacred threads were forcibly removed from us on admission to Visapur jail in spite of our protest and despite the fact that we were allowed to retain it in Sukkur jail.

3. That Verhomal's spectacles were also taken away.

4. That at sunset a heavy chain was passed through our fetters making it impossible for us to move beyond 2 paces.

5. That we had to pass urine or answer call of nature in a stark-naked position in presence of scores of men.

6. That we were allowed to bathe only once a week and that too in a filthy and thorny puddle of about 12 inches depth. These allegations have not been replied to at all and deliberate silence on these points may be construed as admissions regarding them.

With regard to the reference that we were not political prisoners, we only repeat what we have stated in our reply to the previous Press Note that we had been sentenced on a wrong issue.

Government says "as is usual in camp jails fetters were imposed" and we ask were they double or single? Regarding the kind of labor it is contended that chaki work was lighter than that assigned to outside prisoners but why were then Verhomal's repeated requests for outside work, on acount of his disabled condition of an arm, not complied with? How is it then that generally persons sentenced to heavy punishment such as 5 or 7 years' imprisonment were made to do grinding work? The authorities conveniently forget that there are other departments such as tailoring, smith's work, hospital work, cooking and distribution of food, cleansing grains etc., wherein prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed in the jail.

The Note proceeds to say that the allegations that "they were almost regularly beaten with thick canes for the first 2 months and then occasionally, that once Bhojraj got 18 canes without fault, that he while grinding once fainted, yet the beating continued etc., are palpably false." Denial of beating is a denial of undeniable truth. Did not Mr. Bhojraj complain once to Mr. T. H. Mehta, the then Medical Officer, about heavy beating. We are astonished at Government's repudiation of beating which, we repeat, was an ordinary matter. Shelter is taken under the plea of absence of complaint on our part and reliance is placed on the assumption that we knew the jail rules. All this is sought to be proved from Verhomal's once complaining that the quantity of grain given to him was more than the prescribed quantity. Now firstly we did not know the rules, which according to the Jail Manual, it is the duty of jail officials to have read out to us on our admission. Secondly, we could not cry about beating as even a slight complaint was met with still more cruel beating and beastly punishment. How could we tell the warder that we had to complain against his beating since we were to remain in his charge? Beating which the Jail Manual specifically prohibits, we emphatically reaffirm, formed part of this routine in the jail. There are traces on our body perceptible at this time, which testify to the beating we received.

It is true we never complained against useless food as we saw that complaints of other prisoners in this matter did not result in any improvement in food, nor did the jailor who is required by the Jail Manual to visit all prisoners for giving them opportunity to make representations to him ever come to us.

As regards special treatment in respect of diet in case the prisoners fell ill, we ask why did not Bhojraj get even a very small quantity of curd in spite of his repeated demands during the days when he passed blood through his nose which continued for about a month? We here state, special treatment apart, he was even made to grind while he was thus ill.

Simultaneous passing of stools in one pot by 2 or 3 persons is said to be physically impossible but we hope the public will believe us when we state that physically impossible things can be made not only possibilities but even actualities under the reign of irresponsible bureaucracy. We ourselves have been made to answer the call of nature in quite a naked condition together with others in the same basin at the same time not only once or twice but hundreds of times. We cannot believe the second-hand official Note more than ourselves. Similar is our reply to the passing of urine by about 5 or 6 men simultaneously in the same pot. There are 30 latrines, the Note claims but have the latrines any walls or enclosures, how many of them are actually used, how many are the persons who have to use them and what is the period of time allotted for the latrine parade? The fact is that 10 to 15 iron pots were placed in a row in an open space at the distance of about 18 inches from one another and every batch of about 60 to 80 men had to ease themselves in about 10 minutes, time.

The Government would have us believe that any man could get permission to pass urine whenever necessary but is it not a fact that some prisoners were made to wear gunny clothes for passing urine in their langoti as they could not get permission as also that some prisoners tied threads to their organs to prevent the forceful flow.

Regarding the denial of the allegation that the top hair were pulled with hands when scissors were not available, it is significant to note that the Government have omitted the word "sometimes," bluntly denying that Bhojraj's hair were pulled out with hands. But God knows the fact that these barbarities were committed in the presence of scores of men.

In conclusion, we assert that what is given out to the public in our pamphlet and articles published in the 'Hindu' and 'New Times' is exactly what we endured in this den of torture. If an independent and impartial committee of enquiry is appointed to enquire into these facts, nothing would remain concealed. Truth must be out. The future historian will have to tackle with these facts while recording the present progress of civilization. We leave it to God to vindicate justice and truth and pray unto Him to give us strength to suffer from more to more for our motherland.—Yours, etc.

VERHOMAL N. GURDASANI.
BHOJRAJ M. AJWANI.

Sukkur, Aug. 22.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some letters have been published by Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal both of Sukkur (Sind), regarding the treatment in the Visapur Jail. I have the honour to know both these respectable and enlightened gentlemen. I have read their letters and I have also read the statement by the Director of Information.

As regards these 2 gentlemen and myself being "political prisoners" or not—I will leave it to the public to decide. I will not speak anything about my humble-self. My work though very little in the political field is fully known to the public. As regards these two gentlemen, I dare say—and I honestly believe them to be "political" prisoners. Their only fault was that they loved the Motherland.

I have myself been a prisoner in the Visapur Jail for 6 months and as you know was released on the 16th ultimo. I have suffered all the tortures of Visapur Jail and what I state below are *nothing but facts*.

(1) That Messrs. Verhomal and Bhojraj were given "chaki" (grinding) for 6 months. Ordinarily prisoners who are sentenced for 6 months' are not given "chaki", and no prisoner is given the same work till the end of their period of sentence. But both these gentlemen were given chaki for the whole of the period they passed at Visapur.

(2) Ordinary prisoners sentenced for less than a year are not imposed "double fetters", i.e. fetters in both the legs. But Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal were given "double" fetters in the beginning and it was only after they had completed *over 3 months' time* that the fetters were made "single"; why so Will the direcor explain?

(3) That Mr. Bhojraj's weight was reduced by 36lbs. and Mr. Verhomal's by 20lbs. and nothing was done to bring them to normal health.

(4) That I too was given "chaki" from the beginning in spite of my weak, health (you know I had only then just recovered from the injuries inflicted on me during the last riots) and though my weight had gone down by 9lbs. even then the jailor did not remove me from "chaki". It was only after a prolonged illness that the Medical Officer and that also when only 2 months were left—that I was given the "light" work of "cleaning grain." The official order there is for cleaning grain 200lbs. per day per prisoner but at times we were only 6 or 7 prisoners to clean over 3.000lbs. of grain—that is, we had to clean 12 bags juwari. 3 bags dal and 1 bag of rice—only sixteen bags in all. Does the Director of Information know this?

(5) We had to wake up at 4 a. m. (S. T.) every day though our daily work began at 7 a.m. Does the Director deny this?

(6) That the prisoners were allowed bath *only once* (every Sunday) a week except those who worked in "chaki" who were allowed for daily bath only 2 "pots" of water. Out of 2.000 prisoners only 60 to 70 prisoners were allowed the daily bath.

(7) That we were allowed "datwan" (for cleaning teeth) only once a week (every Monday only).

(8) That "Dunda" was used frequently on us and the fact that Mr. Bhojraj once got 18 dundas is quite true. In chaki the use of dunda was more common than in any other department. In chaki there was one havaldar and 4 warders (convicts). The Chaki Havaldar and 2 warders had made their "name" in the jail by their "commanding power."

(9) The Director informed us that "6 men were passing urine in one receptacle is untrue." It seems evidently that the Director relies on "the man on the spot" and has no further knowledge. When we woke at 4 a.m. the warder ordered us to stand up for passing ruine—3 from each row i.e. six from 2 rows.

(10) That it is a fact that 2 and at times 3 men were answering "call of nature" in the same iron basin which is known as "kunda." There are no "latrines" or the so-called "urinals" in Visapur Jail but there are iron basins just like the iron casks containing "caustic soda." That I have myself answered "calls of nature" in this way—i.e. 2 men at the same time in one "kunda". For this also time was fixed. We had to answer calls of nature there are iron basins just like the casks this way—i.e. 2 men at this ame time in only at 6-30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(11) That we three were treated very harshly. That we were known in the jail as "political prisoners." That we three were not allowed to talk with one another—Mr. Verhomal was ordered to sleep in No. 6 barrack—Mr. Bhojraj in No. 12 barrack and I was ordered "not to sleep in No. 5 or No. 12" but I could sleep in any other barrack except the above two.

(12) It is a fact that we "chakiwalas" were made naked 5 times a day for "jadti".

(15) Our "Janoi" (sacred thread) was very forcibly taken away from us. I once requested the jailor to allow me to have from my home a copy of "Bhagvad-Gita"—but the Jailor Sahib did not permit this.

(14) At sunset a heavy chain was passed through our fetters so that we might not "run" away during the course of the night.

(15) The food was of a decidedly low quality. The juwari (Sholapur) was fairly good, barley bad and wheat worst, I will give details of this in my next letter.

(16) That many a time 2 prisoners were given only 1 kambal.

(17) The Medical Officer was always unsympathetic towards the prisoners. All prisoners who wanted medical help were considered to be pretenders.

(18) Will the Director of Information inform us the name of the contractor who supplies articles of food? Is it a fact that the same man has been supplying these articles for the last 20 years or so? Are any tenders invited when contracts are given?

(19) Why are the prisoners who have first class health given 33lbs. to ground in Bombay Jail and 40lbs. in Visapur?

(20) What are the qualifications and salary of the Medical Officer in Bombay Jail which has about 300 to 400 prisoners? and of the Medical Officer at Visapur Jail which has about 2.000 prisoners?

(21) What is the average expense per month per prisoner in Bombay and Visapur jails?

(22) Why were Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal singled out for Visapur from such a distance as Sukkur (Sind)?

I am ready to prove all the facts that I have written above, if an Independent Enquiry Commission be appointed. I shall be glad to accompany the members and if assurance is given that prisoners who give "true" evidence will on the very day be removed from Visapur Jail. Do the authorities really want to prove what I state here and investigate the matter or "as usual" do they want to trust the "man on the spot" and then give "evasive" replies to the "representatives" in Council.—Yours, etc.

GOVINDJI VASANJI.

Bombay, August 24.

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the editorial in Saturday's issue of your paper, you have voiced the sentiments of the tenant population of Bombay. But I think, in doing so you have disregarded the other side.

You have suggested that the increase should only be 15 per cent over the rent in 1916 as there is no increase in "prices." It is certainly true that there is no such increase in cost of repairs so as to grant an increase of 33 1/3 per cent to the landlord. But the landlord has not only to do repairs but he has to pay interest on his investment and set aside some part of his income as sinking funds. Now I am presenting you a case of a landlord who built a building on his ancestral land by borrowing Rs. 40,000 at 6 per cent. His income from rent was Rs. 300. Now the rate of interest has risen up to 12 per cent per annum. The increase he got was only 10 per cent while increase in rate of interest is more than 80 per cent. Now the suggested increase of 33 1/3 per cent would not benefit the landlord but it would go to the pockets of his mortgagee. The landlord in the present case has become a mere rent-collector while the real landlord is the mortgagee. The Government does not allow the landlord to raise rent while it allows his mortgagee to fleece him.

The remedy to stop this profiteering on the part of capitalists is to pass a "Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act" by which the Mortgagee will get a rate of interest not more than 7 per cent.

If the Government does not pass such an Act, it should help those landlords who have to pay a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent by advancing loan to them at 7 per cent so long as the Rent Act is in force and should grant an increase of 20 per cent over the rent in 1916. By this way neither the landlord nor the tenant will have any room for complaint.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. S.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposed increment of 33 1/3 per cent in house rents to the landlords of Bombay is to all appearances certainly one-sided. The already oppressed tenant class, especially the middle and the poor classes will find it still more oppressive to meet the increase. One wonders what actuates the Government to be so lenient towards the rich landlords, who of all are least pinched by the rise in prices! The Rent Act was primarily enacted in the interest of the hard-pressed tenants, when a large majority of the landlords shamelessly began to take advantage of the unhappy situation brought about by the late war. Do the proposers of the increase in rent believe that the condition of the poor and the middle classes has improved in any way since the days when it was found necessary to relieve them by the Act? Or, do they consider that the supply of tenements of reasonable rents is now fairly sufficient to justify the step? No, Sir, as a matter of fact the wind blows the other way. The cry of scarcity in houses has not yet abated a jot. Notwithstanding the Act the rapacious landlords, with a few honourable exceptions, endeavour their level best by devious methods to exact the Shylock's pound of flesh yet Nor, as we know, the prices of foodstuffs and necessities of life have gone down. Then why the increase? Do the affluent landlords stand more in need of succour of this kind, or the half famished poor and the middle classes?

The Act, if once enacted, will be applied, of course, universally to the old and new houses both. Now, how are the landlords of old houses affected with the rise in prices of building materials? It is a fact open to all observers that ever since the advent of the blessed Act landlords have scrupulously evaded undertaking of repairs, in some cases even urgent repairs. To give one instance in evidence the house in which the writer resides has not been even white-washed though well-nigh ten years have elapsed. It really seems that there is no Act no legislation to compel these fat landlords to undertake such obligations! It is a matter for wonder that the city mortality does not go higher up still! It will not be out of place here to ask the Government to make it obligatory upon the landlords of Bombay to whitewash their properties and carry out the necesstry repairs at least after every three years if not earlier before the Bill comes to be amended.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances 15 or at the most 20 per cent. may be allowed if at all increase is deemed necessary. But the increment of 33 1/3 per cent. is over and above to bear for the Bombay people most of whom are over-burdened with the high living already.

Again the extension of the Act for one year only is indeed too short a period; for none of us expects the tension with regard to the scarcity of housing accommodation relaxed by the year 1924. Nay, not till the Reclamation, the Hornby-Bellard Road Scheme and other schemes in hands are successfully carried out.—Yours, etc.

BYRAM N. KHAMBATTA.

275, Hornby Rd. Fort,
Bombay, Aug. 26.

INDIAN MUSIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last you reported the speech of H. E. the Governor at the Poona Gayan Samaj on the 10th instant, out of which I quote the following:

"But the really important problem and it is one which must be solved if you are to achieve your ideals is to find means to reduce Indian music to a systematic form with an accepted scale of notation."

I cannot understand what is meant by reducing Indian music to a systematic form, but it is obvious that H. E. urged upon his audience the necessity of notation. Before discussing this really important subject, I must make my position clear with regard to my attitude towards Indian music, as any suggestion from a European is, in the present atmosphere of India, likely to rouse the suspicions and even the hostility of many people.

At the Music conference held at the Gandharva Maha Vidialaya in 1920, the President made some remarks to which I thought fit to reply. My reply took the shape of a series of articles on "Music East and West", which appeared in the "Times of India" on December 10, 17 and 24, 1920, and January 7 and 14, 1921. These led to some private discussion, which culminated in my offering the Gandharva a scholarship, the terms of which were published in the "Times of India" of March 4, 1921. I undertook to train in European music a student of the Gandharva, free of charge; my purpose being to impart to an Indian professional musician full knowledge of the theoretical side of Western music, of which Indian professional musicians have no idea. At the very outset I took care to make my intentions clear to the student who had been selected to the scholarship; I told him bluntly that I did not mean to train him either as a performer or as a composer of European music, as we Europeans had no need of an Indian for such purposes, and I warned him repeatedly that, while he was brought into contact with an art so different from his own, he must be careful not to lose his racial characters; that he must refrain from any comparison between the two types of art to the detriment of his own, because the simplest forms of art are as noble as the most complex if they are the sincere expression of the thoughts, feelings and tendencies of a race. What I said then expresses my attitude towards Indian music. I do not despise it, I do not underrate it, I do not even compare it with the music of other races. Therefore, in the progress of this letter my readers may rest assured that their status and individuality as Indian musicians are not exposed to any bias on my side.

I cannot claim to be an expert in Indian music; but such theoretical knowledge of it as I possess reveals to me the fact that in many directions the West has discovered some principles that are still unknown to the East. One of these principles is notation. Of late years several systems of notation were evolved for Indian music, the most advanced being perhaps that invented by the Principal of the Gandharva. But so much labour and thought might have been saved if the musicians concerned could have learnt that the product of their efforts had been evolved, adopted, and finally rejected by Western musicians centuries ago. Originally, Indian notation was alphabetical, as every ancient notation has been. The principle underlying the newly proposed notations is the same as that underlying the notation known as "Tablature", which was used chiefly for the lute in the middle ages. It is impossible, in a letter to the Press, to expound such eminently technical matters. We can only jump to the final conclusion, which was the rejection of that kind of notation, and the acceptance of the staff notation. This is a perfect medium for fixing on paper every detail of music, it has proved equal to the immense requirements of polyphonic and orchestral art, and there is no doubt in my mind that it is equally suitable to Indian music. It is true that the staff notation does not provide any sign to represent quarter-tones, which are, though exceptionally, used in Indian music; but it does not prevent the introduction of suitable signs. What matters is not the absence of a few details that can be easily supplied, but the principle of the staff notation, which alone, of all notations, renders music, so to say, as visible to the eye as it is audible to the ear. To go on inventing systems of notation when the one and only perfect system lies ready at hand, seems as great a waste of energy and talent as it would be to try and evolve some peculiarly Indian means of land transport when you can have the railway for the asking.

Lest it should be objected that my comparative ignorance of Indian music mars my advocacy of the staff notation, I may say that my pupil at the Gandharva, who fully understands that notation, has adopted it in teaching his pupils, and that several professors of the same institution have once put it to the following test. They brought to me some Indian songs, written in the staff notation, saying they did not understand it, and could not say whether the melodies were correct; consequently they asked me to play those melodies to them. They recognised them perfectly.

India is too vast for any individual effort to take effect, and it is likely that the staff notation will remain a dead secret to the great majority of Indian musicians. I see only one way to bring matters to a head: it is to call an all-India Conference of the most eminent Indian musicians. Who is to call it I cannot pretend to suggest; it would certainly cost some money, and for this what is wanted is a man, or men, of wealth who take a sufficient interest in musical matters. In the meanwhile, if any Indian professional musician desires further enlightenment on the subject of the staff notation, I should be happy to give him all the information he may desire.—Yours, etc.

G. SCRINZI F. T. C. L.

Napean Sea Road.

"WAKE UP, INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great pleasure Mr. Baptista's able article criticising your article headed "Wake Up, India." He rightly says that the whole Labour Party committed itself to support Home Rule for India on the basis of self-determination and called upon Parliament to give effect to Indian self-determination by an Act of Parliament about five years ago and before the non-violent Non-Cooperation with the boycott of foreign cloth was inaugurated in India by Mahatma Gandhi. It is difficult to assign the cause of that phenomenon at a time when boycott of foreign cloth was not inaugurated with certainty. It may have been either due to an improvement of character of the Labour Party owing to a firmer grasp of the feeling of unity with all fellow-creatures (which it cannot be doubted that Christ intended to inculcate) or to a self-centering desire of improving the buying capacity of their future customers and advocated by Dadabhai Naoroji. Probably it may be due to the former cause. Mr. Baptista is also right in asserting that if the Indians wish to create mutual trust and utilize Lancashire's friendship to make England think to-morrow what Lancashire thinks to-day, they must abandon the Khaddar cult as a permanent creed and use it as a temporary political method to bring pressure on Lancashire to induce it to put pressure on Parliament to redress our grievances. But fallacies are lurking in his assertions that success of the competition of the handloom with the power-loom cannot be anticipated and that consequently the Khaddar policy as a permanent measure even after we attain Swaraj as proclaimed by Mahatma Gandhi is not sound.

With regard to the first assertion, Mr. Baptista has been a victim of a very common error of political economists to draw conclusions from the elements of one state of society and apply them to other states in which many of the elements are not the same. Most of the political economists assume that man is always moved by the desire of wealth, and that he prefers a greater portion of wealth to a smaller one in all cases without exception. The fallacy of the assumption consists in this:—Men in a particular society may prefer to give up desire for wealth for the purpose of gaining a political end, as in India at present there are many men of means who prefer more costly rough hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to cheaper and better Khaddar made in mills, simply to give employment to starving millions. Political ethology, i.e., the theory of the causes which determine the type of character belonging to a peolpe or to an age, a branch of social science teaches us that "character", that is, "the opinions, feelings and habits" of the people have the power to mould the customs and even the laws either by the direct influence of public sentiments upon the ruling powers or by the effect which the state of national opinion and feeling has in determining the form of Government and shaping the character of the Governors. So when once the custom of wearing hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar is generally prevalent in society, the handloom can oust the power-loom in that society. I think ethological considerations have escaped the attention of Mr. Baptista in making the first assertion abovementioned.

As regards his second assertion which he has impliedly made in trying to refute the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi. I think Mahatma Gandhi is logically right in proposing that the Khaddar policy should be a permanent measure even after we attain Swaraj when he assumed that that policy is the only method of creating an industry for the starving millions of India and for others who utilize their spare time in it. I think Mahatma Gandhi will be the first to call off the boycott of mill-made cloth if somebody showed to him that there exists an industry which would occupy the millions of India, each one of whom has hardly more than a shilling to invest in his industry. I am an optimist and hope either Mr. Baptista or the Lancashire workers out of their wide knowledge and prolific brains will find out, on account of their love of universal brotherhood, the means of livelihood for the teeming million of India which would not necessitate the Khaddar policy and which will bring about a policy of mutual benefit advocated.—Yours, etc.,

A LOGICIAN.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. Baptista, to serve his political ends, tries to ridicule the Khaddar movement and says that the mill-owners are laughing in their sleeves. I happen to be a mill agent; and from the talk I had with several mill agents, I can say that not all of us are laughing at the Khaddar movement. Some of us at least believe it to be economically sound. And in the interests of labourers themselves, whose cause is so dear to Mr. Baptista, it is desirable that hand-spinning and hand-weaving should be encouraged, so that the evils of the factory system of production may be minimised. For myself, I believe that hand-spinning and hand-weaving, if carried on business lines and not as mere political propaganda, can stand the competition of mills.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. K.

Baroda, Aug. 26.

AMENDMENT OF RENT ACT.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION CALLED

In pursuance of a requisition received under section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of sending a representation to Government in connection with the proposed amendment of the existing Rent Acts, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday the 4th September 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time).

INDIA AND AMERICAN LABOUR.

(Continued from page 6.)

prejudice the A. F. of L. against the resolution he wished have adopted. Mr. Gompers assented to the adoption of the resolution if all refrence to Gandhi and non-cooperation be struck and so the proceedings of the last day of the convention show the adoption of the following resolution:—

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labour stands for self-determination, self-government, justice and democracy for all peoples; and

"Whereas, The people of India are striving to attain a full measure of self-government; and

"Whereas, It is claimed that forty thousand of the people of India have been put into prison during the last nine months for the alleged offence of voicing their aspirations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labour hereby expresses its sympathy for the just struggles and aspirations of the people of India."

The Labour movements of all peoples should have fraternal relation and the Labour movement of India should have such relations with the Labour movement of America, but the advisability of this step certainly is emphasized and made clear and specific instead of general, by the occurrences herein described. If "courtesy" to fraternal delegates is to have a determining influence in what one Labour movement is to say of the struggles of the workers of another, then the All-India Trade Union Congress should, without delay, carry on negotiations with President Gompers to the end that it may send fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labour conventions, which delegates then would have the right to present India's cause as a matter of course. By the exchange of fraternal delegates, also American delegates would visit India and learn the facts which then they would have the duty of reporting to the American Federation of Labour.

(N.B.—Mr. Buck is the Editor of "The New Majority," the official organ of the Farmer-Labour Party of America and Chicago Federation of Labour.—Ed. "B. C.")

"THE COUNCIL OF DAGAPORE."

AN AMUSING SKIT.

Mr. L. G. Khare, Professor of Zoology at the *National* Medical College, has written a very amusing skit, which was staged by the students on Saturday and was much appreciated by the audience, which was very large. It is a parody of the Legislative Council and the audience were treated to a characteristic, but very realistic, exhibition of the proceedings of Legislative Councils in this country. In this case it is the "Council of H. H. the Maharajah of Dagadpore." A number of questions were asked and answered and the usual stereotyped answers were given in the most approved "parliamentary" style by the gentlemen concerned—the answers conveyed nothing in fact, and reminded one of the actual proceedings in the Councils where the vaguest of vague answers are given. The members were expert in all the "parliamentary" ways which lend dignity to the Council—one of them had even mastered the difficult art of sleeping in the Council. After question time was over the Hon. Member, with due gravity and dignity, introduced a Government measure for the substitution of some sort of foreign agency by an Indian. The debate on this question was very weighty and sometimes even "brainy." The members made speeches on all sorts of subjects, except on the one under discussion. The pathetic efforts of the President of the Council of Dagadpore to coach his heterogenous crew in parliamentary manners and methods provoked much laughter. Every now and then a point of order was raised, and the President took advantage of such occasions to make long speeches, in order obviously to cut short the proceedings and lead an erring body in the right path. The President's speeches were too much, however, for the Council to bear with patience. In the process of this school-mastering the President had to come down often on the crowd, with his parrot-cry of "order, order", and this, these mock-councillors, also resented. His task was a difficult one, for he had to teach the Councillors the very dignified and difficult lesson of bowing to the chair; but from this elementary duty the President went up step by step until he had taken his councillors through all the intricacies which beset a Government bill. The President's decisions on points of order had to be delivered in lengthy speeches and his efforts at humour were duly, though unwillingly, rewarded by the councillors. The piece was much appreciated by the audience. Nobody must have enjoyed the skit more than an M.L.C. who was there, as he must have thought that he was really at a Council meeting.

Official and Personal.

After completing the Malabar programme His Excellency Lord Rawlinson and staff arrived at Bangalore on the 26th morning. His Excellency inspected a parade at 9-30.

Owing to slight indisposition His Excellency the Viceroy has postponed his departure from Nainital for Simla till Wednesday next.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, President of Council of State has arrived in Simla.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

ESTABLISHED :— 1910.

Dividend declared 1921 ... ... 20%
Dividend declared 1922 ... ... 30°/.
Dividend declared previous years—15—20°/.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Rs. 1/- or -/8/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to he SECRETARY; 29; Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH RACES!

Starting price and Totalisator Commissions executed on

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP
Run on August 30

GRAND STAND HANDICAP
Run on September 2

DOUBLE AND TREBLE EVENTS AT FULL MULTIPLICATION
Commissions also executed on all Indian Races.

List of coming Races sent free! Apply—

J. B. BEATTIE & CO., 10, CHANDERNAGORE, near CALCUTTA
Tel. "HANDICAP" Phone 82, HOWRAH

INVITATION

This advertisement is intended as a personal invitation for you to you to come and sell what we have in the way of general Motor Accessories.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY.
Lamington Road, Telegr: "Automotive."

EXTRAORDINARY
24
SPECIAL OFFERS

Items of Interest
Cut Down
To Interest Our Customers
Inspection Invited

THE
Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ltd.
KRISHNA BUILDING

Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR THE ORIGINAL GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER
NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THE THREE BLUE STARS
SOLE IMPORTERS: JEHANGIR PATEL & Co BOMBAY
EAU DE COLOGNE
MADE IN GERMANY
REGISTERED IN STATIONERS HALL
અસલ ચોખ્ખું હુસકીનું કોલન વાતર માંગો.
નકલી માલથી સભાલજો.
ત્રણ બ્લુ સ્ટાર જે સ્ટેશનર્સ હોલમાં રજીસ્તર કીધેલા છે
તે શીવાય કોઈ માલ ખરો નથી.
નકલ કરનારાઓ સામે ફરયાદી માંડવામાં આવશે

CALICUT TRIAL.

DIST. CONGRESS SECRETARY EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, August 25.

The most important witness examined for defence yesterday was Mr. K. Madhavan Nair District Congress Secretary, Malabar. He stated he had been sent to jail along with Mr. Yakub Hassan for refusing to give an undertaking not to deliver lectures in Calicut. He reached Calicut on 17th August, 1921, after release from jail. When he reached home he heard alarming news that there were warrants for arrest of certain Moplahs of Pookottur and there were some troubles there. He and accused went to Manjeri and sent for certain Pookottur Moplahs. He asked them not to use violence and to allow themselves to be arrested. He told them he would cause their production before the Divisional Magistrate through a Vakil. They then went away, promising to come back, about 3 p.m. Mahomed Abdulrahiman, Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, went to his house and told him that he was returning from Pookottur and he found Moplahs were in a ferment and that he hod heard that Ali Musaliar of Tirurangadi had declared *Jehad* and that Tirurangadi Mosane had been surrounded by the troops. He and accused at once went to Pookottur where he found about 200 Moplahs armed with guns and towards waiting on the road. On the way he had heard that Tirurangadi Mosane had been demolished by firing and that troops were marching to Pookottur. On reaching Pookottur he concluded that the situation was serious and that a desperate attempt should be made to pacify them. He told them that so long as they had decided to do so they should kill him first. They listened to his speech on Non-Violence for a few minutes when another section said. "What do you say about destruction of our mosque at Tirurangadi." He replied "Don't believe it. Government might commit mistakes but they will never interfere with Mosques." Finally they said angrily "Do you mean to say that we should suffer patiently efen if the Mosque were to be demolished." He and accused left the place on the assurance from some men that they would try to pacify the crowd. Accused and himself then returned to Manjeri with a view to go to Calicut and take some important men to turned to Manieri with a view to go to Inspector sent for him. He met the Inspector in the premises of Munsiff's court. Accused also was with him. He could swear before God and man that accused was with him and that he never left him that might. He heard loud noise from the Court House accompanied by cry of "Allahoo Akbar." Next morning the Inspector told him that he had a very narrow escape. Witness congratulated the Inspector on his escape. Accused then told the Inspector that his opinion about him was not like that, and that it was his duty to have fired at least one shot while eating Government salt. Accused never told the Inspector about anti-Khilafat movement or ruling the country by Khilafat Government.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by public prosecutor witness stated no form of Khilafat propaganda sanctioned by the Congress and Khilafat Committees was dangerous to Ernad.

Further cross-examined to-day, witness stated he did not want to obey order of the District Magistrate to furnish security. He had then no idea of civil disobedience. He deliberately decided not to furnish security. On day of his arrival in Callicut after release from jail, there was a mass meeting on the beach. At that meeting he had said that seed of Freedom for Malabar had been sown by Mr. Thomas. He might have said that there were thirty lakhs of people in Malabar and if they were to get freedom at least 100 per thousand must go to jail. He was under impression that present British system of Government in India was not right thing. The system of Government had affected British Courts also to a certain extent. He never knew Kunhamed Haji was a Khilafat agitator. Accused had told him at Coimbatore jail that he did not want to defend himself in the case. He told accused that he was at perfect liberty to do as he liked. He did not think conviction of accused would be a reflection on the propaganda work of Congress and Khilafat Comittees. He had expected Moplahs to be violent in the absence of non-violence propaganda. If non-violence had been dinned into their ears, there would have been no violence on their part. Moplahs were not violent by nature. Moplahs were provoked into violence. The first provocation was the police assult at Ottapalam. the assault on some Khilafat members at Tirurangadi, removal of Gandhi-caps from the heads of some of them, assault on some Khilafat members by a police officer at Malapuram, insult offered to a Thangad at Ottapalam. assault on some respectable Moplahs at Kalpakancherry, hauling down of a Khilafat flag and trampling it under foot at Tirurangadi, prosecutions of Khilafat workers at Ponnani and Tirurangadi at the instance of anti-Khilafat men. There was a great ferment at Tirurangadi owing to trampling under foot of the Khilafat flag. Ali Musaliar, who had many desciples, preached that it was lawful to resort to violence in defence of their religion.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday next.

A correspondent from Agra, wires under date August 26:—The Khilafatists held a meeting after Juma prayers and passed resolutions against the threatened occupation of Constantinople by Greeks resulting from Mr. Lloyd George's indiscret speech condemning fresh Greek atrocities, protesting against British imposition of unjust conditions on Turks in the Venice Conference.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

RULES FOR APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Gazette of India publishes rules for the appointment of Standing Committees of the Legislature in respect of four Departments of the Government of India, besides those already established, namely, the Standing Finance Committee for Emigration and the Central Advisory Council for Railways. The rules state that under orders of His Excellency the Governor-General Standing Committtes composed of Members of the Indian Legislature shall be constituted to advise on the subjects mentioned below in the following Departments of the Government. (1) the Home Department, (2) the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (3) the Departments of Commerce and Industries, (4) the Department of Education and Health. The Chairman of each Committee will be a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Department to which the Committee is attached, or an officer deputed by him to act as Chairman on his behalf, and a Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department concerned will be Secretary to the Committee.

COMPOSITION OF A COMMITTEE.

A Standing Committee will consist of five members of the Indian Legislature. of whom two shall be members of the Council of State and three members of the Legislative Assembly. Members will be nominated by the Member in charge of the Department, approval of His Excellency the Governor General from separate panels consisting of such numbers of Members, not less than ten, nor more than fifteen, as His Excellency may direct. The panels will be elected by two Chambers of the Legislature for each Committee according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of a single transferable vote. Terms of office of the members of a Committee will be one year, and if they are summoned to attend a meeting at a time when the Indian Legislature is not sitting, they will be entitled to receive the allowances admissible to them for attendance at meeting at the Legislature

SUBJECTS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The following four subjects will be laid before Standing Committee. (1). All bills introduced or proposed to be introduced by non-official members of the Legislature and legislative proposals which the Department concerned intends to under take and on which the Member in charge of the department desires advice of a committee. (2). Reports of the Committees and Commission of which the Indian Legislature is not adequately represented and on which the Member in charge of the Department desires advice of the Committee.. (3) Major questions of general policy on which the member in charge of the department desires advice of the Committee.

(4) Annual reports etc. dispensed with by the Department concerned.

The following cases shall be excluded from the purview of a committee. (1). Cases concerning appointments, (2) all cases which the Member in charge of the department concerned considers cannot be placed before a Committee consistently with public interest.

(5) The functions of Standing Committees will be purely advisory and their proceedings will be strictly confidential. No press representatives will be allowed to attend any meeting of a Committee. (6). Meetings of a Standing Committee will be summoned by the secretary at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the member in charge of the Department. The agenda of each meeting will be drawn up and circulated by the Secretary together with a memorandum explaining the nature of each item of business and copies of such papers the Member in charge of the Department directs to be furnished to the Committee. Such papers will be returned by members to the Secretary at the close of each meeting. Proceeding of the Committee will be confined to the items of business entered in the agenda and any request for further information will be dealt with under orders of the Member in charge. (7) at a meeting of the standing committee the Secretary may be requested by the member to explain each item of business. The Chairman will then invite a discussion and the Secretary will not on the departmental file the general opinion of the Committee. (8) Committees established under these rules will be in addition to the Standing Finance Committee, Standing Committee for Emigration and Central Advisory Council for Railways, which have been established under other rules and procedure will continue to be governed by the rules under which they were constituted.

The Senate of the Calcutta University, appointed a committee to consider the letter of the Government of Bengal on reconstruction of the University. The letter was in connection with the resolution passed by the Bengal Council urging that at least 80 per cent of the Fellows of the University should be elected.

DIABETES

WORLD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(6)

TWO COLLARS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

THE NEWEST—AND THE BEST—THING IN THE
COLLAR LINE.
Luxury and Economy Combined.
HERE IS THE VERY THING YOU WANT. NOTHING TO EQUAL THE
ASOKA DUPLEX COLLARS.

It is not a question of turning the Collar inside out, because, to commence with, there is no inside and no outside. Both sides are identical in Finish and Material. And the price—

Rs. 4/12 per doz. 7 annas each—
IS THAT OF AN ORDINARY ONE-SIDED COLLAR.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

REDUCED RATES
SMART RAIN COATS
AT UNHEARD-OF-PRICES.
SOME OF THE FEATURES OF OUR
Mackintoshes & Waterproofs.

1. They are MADE from absolutely RAIN-RESISTING material to WITHSTAND the HEAVIEST SHOWERS.
2. All SEAMS CAREFULLY SEWN and scientifically prepared.
3. Coats MADE to MEASURE at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Cut and Fit guaranteed.
4. QUALITY BEST. PRICE LOWEST.

THOUSANDS ALREADY SOLD TO EVERYBODY'S ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
BUY ONE TO-DAY, and INSURE against DAMPNESS & Wet Clothes.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V. P.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

H. E. HAJEE HAROON & Co. ARMY CONTRACTORS
Opp. R. Clock Tower, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branches :—Sandhurst Road, opp. New Police Station.
Parel, Sooparibag Road, Haroon Building, below Municipal School.
Abdul Razak Terrace, opp. G. I. P. Institute.

B.S.A.
The machine of proved reliability.

At every vital point in the B.S.A. Motor Bicycle there is a steel forging, hence its remarkable dependability under all conditions of travel. Whether you require a machine for touring, sporting, or business purposes there is a B.S.A. designed to meet that need.

BSA
MOTOR BICYCLES
Illustrated List free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
52, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1 BOILER (Lancashire type) by Messrs. Yates and Thom 30 ft. 0 by 7 ft. 6 ins. Pressure 110 lbs. per square ins.
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 ft.-0 ins by 7 ft.-6 ins. by the Oldham Boiler Works. Working pressure 125 lbs. per square ins.
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER by Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow. Working pressure 90 lbs. per square ins. Size 28 ft.-0 ins. by 7 ft.-0 ins.

ENGINE.

1 ENGINE by J. and E. Wood-H. P. Cylinder 26 ins., L. P. Cylinder 40 ins. Stroke 5 ft.-0 ins. 50 revolutions per minute. Cross compound jet condensing of 600 I. H. P. with spur teeth flywheel very strong.

The above Boilers and Engine can be seen in working order by intending purchasers at the
BECHARDAS SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO., LTD.,
Raikhad, AHMEDABAD.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public, after his special tour in the Madras Presidency has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire, disease "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil" and S. P. Gravity 1013."

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffied the treatment of many doctors and physicians before I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

For other particulars please apply in person or write to:—

DR. S. R. IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.
"Ghia Buildings," Khetwadi Main Road,
Opp. Girgaon Post Office, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "DIABETES."

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8.

Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnailaya Agrahar, Mysore.
R4669

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LD.

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF EMINENT AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS OF VERY WIDE EXPERIENCE AND MANUFACTURERS OF BEST SASTRAIC MEDICINES FROM THE MOST VALUABLE INGREDIENTS, GUARANTEED, NEVER FAILING IN THE CURE OF ALL SORTS OF DISEASES WHICH HUMAN BEINGS ARE HEIR TO.

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA" (Registered.)

A REAL BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

Awarded First Class Certificates and GOLD MEDALS by the AYURVEDIC CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS, 1919, 1920, 1921 & 1922.

The Wonderful Discovery in the Medical World for all 'ACUTE" & "CHRONIC" diseases.

This unparalleled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles and carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Bodily Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Constant Mental Misgivings, Rheumatism Gout, Paralysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints, all sorts of Urethral discharges (Acute or Chronic), Irregular menses of all kinds nd all ill speculiar to men and women. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. It imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable Ingredients as Siddha Makaradhawaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Louha and Vegetable Drugs. This can be taken also as a Tonic by everyone of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season, or Climate. Complete directions are sent with Phial.

One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete of cure, Price Rs. 10 (Rs Ten) V. . Charges Extra.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.

It is hamatinic.

It is a good nervine tonic.

It is neither laxative nor constipative.

It is slightly carminative.

It increases the mental and muscular activity.

It is a good pick-me-up.

It is a good apetizer.

It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.

It has no untoward effect.

It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.

Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kalianganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

Wanted agents all over India, Burma & Ceylon, to sell our Medieine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" and other preparations manufactured by our Pharmacy Terms Liberal. Please write for your reeuirements and our general catalogue. Consult free with

Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

APPLY TO: **THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LD.**

Telegraphic Address: "KALPAM," Madras. *POST BOX No. 151, MADRAS,* Telephone; 1034

WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE

Introducing Mr Neverlate

REPRESENTING

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

THE PATENT

"AMULET"

GLARE PROTECTOR

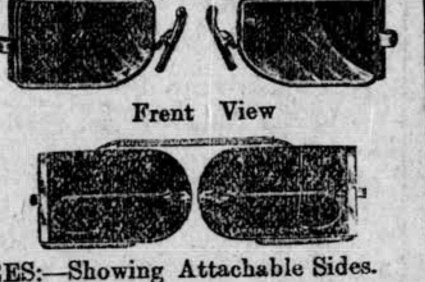
Per Pair

With Opaque Side Wings & London Smoke Glasses .. ..Rs. 6-8

"Raysophyll" or Amber Transparent side Wings & Glasses ..Rs. 15

Complete with Attachable Curlsides and new pattern Metal Case ..

SPECIAL TERMS TO DEALERS



SOLE PATENTEES:—Showing Attachable Sides.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Branches, in India:—Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi, Lucknow, Simla and Karachi,

---

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY EDITION

Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

By wearing it acts as a mystic charm, cures all diseases loss of memory, strength of nervousness, increases vitality in abundance, bestows happiness, good luck and grand success in every respect. Trial solicited. One Rs, 1-4; three, Rs. 3-4, and a dozen Rs, 12.

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

ZANGI The latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops. Writes more words in one filling. Screw Cap, Safety or Lever Self-filling all at same price. Rs. 6-4 V. P. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip. Ans. 8. Zangi Protector Pocket Ans. 8. Inklets, 3 Dozen. Ans. 8.

ALL PENS REPAIRED & EXCHANGED.
FACTORY SALES Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

"TIKLI" Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE List

Address—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY No. 7.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

ALL ENGLISH, AMERICAN and GERMAN

Direct coupled ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS in 32, 110 and 220 volts from ½ K. W. to 18 K.W. with or without Batteries, in stock for immediate delivery.

Full particulars on application.

PRICES beyond COMPETITION.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co, Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.